

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE MINISTRY.

THE great British nation is in a "fix." The arbitress of civilisation—the foremost State in all this breathing world—the coloniser and the mother of States and Empires—the mistress of India, of Canada, and of Australia—upon whose wide dominions the sun never sets—the most populous, the most wealthy, and hitherto the most vigorous and enterprising Empire in the world—is, if we may use another expressive colloquialism, in a "cleft stick." In the cause of right and justice, in support of the oppressed, and in vindication of the public law and morality of Europe, she has entered into a war against a large and powerful Empire, but not so large and powerful as herself. In this struggle her opponent stands alone, and has to bear the tacit or avowed disapproval of every State in Europe, and the still heavier weight of the active hostility of the only

Empire in the world that can claim equality with England in art or arms, in moral prestige or in material resources. And yet, notwithstanding all these and many other advantages—the possession of which ought to raise a small nation into the position of a great one, and to make a great nation still more great and glorious than ever—England is in a "fix"—foiled by the arms and bamboozled by the diplomacy of her foe. And who is to blame for this state of things? Is it the people or the army? Certainly not. Is it the Parliament? It cannot be alleged. Is it the Government? We fear, and indeed we know, that the Government is doubtful of the cause that it has taken in hand; that it is not able to lift itself to the level of its duty, or of the destiny of the country; that its members lack confidence in themselves, or in the people whose interests they have undertaken to guard; that they are timid when they ought to be bold; and that they have listened, and are preparing once more to listen, without

displeasure, to propositions for peace, where there is not and where there cannot be, peace—and the mere mention of which ought, among a nation of average spirit and courage, to be considered as an insult. It is no longer a secret that the Government is grievously disunited; and that the Premier—the statesman whose name was once a tower of strength in support of the honour of England—sees other means of ending the war than the dictation of peace to Russia; and that more than one of his colleagues are agreed with him. If the people of England were unfortunately of the same opinion, English patriots and true statesmen might well say "Farewell to the honour and glory of England! Our race is run;—our star has culminated; the tale of our greatness is a tale that is told; we must go the way of Greece and Rome, and of other Empires that became effete, and must receive from others the laws which we were formerly able to dictate."

But if the people do not share the opinion of a section of the



Palmerston Cabinet—if, as we believe, they loathe and scorn it, and are as far in advance in right sentiment as the peace-at-all-price party is in arrear—we may ask how long is such a Government to last? And is not every day that it continues in office a day of peril, which may be succeeded by a day of shame and humiliation?

Far be it from us to say that the Conferences of Vienna ought not to be reopened. If Russia have any proposition to make which is not a sham and a delusion, by all means let her make it at Vienna—if that place suits her better than any other; or at Paris and London, if she really desires to end the war which she has provoked. If Austria, who bids fair to bring upon herself by her hesitation a ruin far more sudden and complete than she could possibly incur by the utmost stretch of boldness and decision, imagines, in her intense dislike of the war, that she has hit upon a compromise which can satisfy the honour of all parties, while it conduces to the permanent security of Europe, by all means let her say her say, and make a clean breast of it. But that the Government of this country, after their bitter experience of the fact that Russia will not and dare not yield except to force, should still persist in clinging to the absurd hope that any good can come of such negotiations, is damaging to the character and the arms of England. It is enough to paralyse the energies and the zeal of our Generals, to discourage the brave men who are fighting in our cause, to ruin us in the opinion of our Allies, and to make Austria and Prussia seriously consider whether it would not be the wiser and safer policy to leave us to our fate and coalesce with Russia. More than all this, it is enough to lead to the belief among our dependants in Asia, and among our rivals in Europe and America, that we reached the climax of our greatness in 1815; that we are but a nation of vain boasters; that we can talk, but cannot do; that we can brag, but not perform; and that we care far less for our honour and our character than for our miserable ease and our still more miserable money.

Let the friends of peace at all price have their say and their day, and see in what result they would plunge us if their efforts were to be successful. Those who have faith in any further negotiations at Vienna, might allege—"By all means let us have peace! We had no business with the Turks or with the Russians. Our duty was to make cotton goods, and sell them; to reduce our military and naval establishments, so that the legitimate profits of trade might not be unduly diminished by taxation for the support of those much-consuming, but non-producing locusts—our soldiers and sailors. Let us have peace, by all means. Russia is not vindictive. If she desires the preponderance in the Black Sea, it is natural that she should try to obtain it; and if she wants Constantinople also, let us not forget that Constantinople is a pleasanter residence and a more available and commanding position than St. Petersburg. Why should she not obtain it if she can? Have we not acquired Calcutta, and Bombay, and Madras? Constantinople is not ours. We have no right to it. If the Sultan cannot keep it, that is his affair and that of his people. Are we to right the affairs of the whole world? If France chooses to be such a fool, let her. She will have work enough upon her hands if she undertake the task. But we are wiser and more prudent. The only sound doctrine is that of non-intervention. We have no concern with the affairs of Europe. If Russia, in addition to Turkey, desire to annex Sweden and Denmark, she may if she can. At all events it is no business of ours, though we may pity the poor Swedes and Danes if the scheme succeed. If Austria desires Piedmont, let her take it. If France determine on the annexation of Switzerland—again we say, we have nothing to do with it, except to express an opinion that it is very wrong. Let the United States take Cuba, and let Spain defend it. We shall not interfere. Our duty is to look to our own business, and let other nations look to theirs. As for Russia, it will be time enough for us to take offence against her when the Czar sends a squadron to the Frith of Forth, or menaces Ipswich and Dover. He is not likely to attempt anything so hazardous; for we know, on the authority of Lord Lansdowne, that, much as the armies of England have suffered, those of Russia have suffered still more; that where we have lost one soldier he has lost a hundred; and that all our money-losses are trifles to those which he has incurred, not only in actual expenditure, but in damage to his trade and resources. Besides, should he attack us on our own soil at some future period, even the worm will turn when trod upon, and why not Great Britain?"

It is with shame we confess that such arguments as these are maintained by men who call themselves Englishmen; but what, we ask, would be the result if such cowardly doctrines were to sway the councils of the nation? The merest tyro in history could predicate it. Russia would inevitably obtain Constantinople. She would be the mistress of Europe. England and France would exist in her shadow, and hold their commercial position by her sufferance. With our character would fall our credit, and with our credit our dominion over every part of the world, except within the limits of our own little islands; and it would only depend upon the forbearance of a Power that has never been forbearing, and upon the justice of a nation that has never been just, if we had not to fight for our independence or our very existence upon our own soil.

Even if the House of Commons entertained such sentiments no true Englishman would despair of the cause that his country has undertaken. Englishmen are not likely to forget that the same power which made the House of Commons unmake it. But if the Ministers entertain such opinions—or are even supposed to entertain them—it is the duty of the House of Commons to disavow them. If without the sanction of Parliament the Ministers were to make a dishonourable peace—which they may do if they please—impeachment would cease to be an empty word, and the nation would have to proceed to the judgment of criminals of a higher position than it has seen since the days of the Jacobites. It is of no use for Lord Palmerston, or any other Minister, to speak in vague and general terms, and to say that he will agree to no peace that is not "safe, honourable, and satisfactory." The country wants to know upon what terms he considers peace to be safe and honourable; and it will be for the country, not for the Ministry, to decide whether such terms are satisfactory. The Russian view of the Third Point, as disclosed at Vienna, is considered safe and honourable by some persons in the

House of Commons; but does any one, except Mr. Milner Gibson and Earl Grey, and a score of persons in, or, it may be, a hundred or two of persons out of Parliament consider it would be satisfactory? The nation has had too much of jocular and jaunty on grave matters; and Lord Palmerston must declare once for all his policy and his intentions, so that there may be no mistake in England or out of it—among our Allies, or among our foes. If he do not, he must give place to a bolder and wiser Minister. We may end the present war, and adjourn the next, for a few years, by patching up an inglorious peace; but, in that case, it is probable that when war ends Revolution will begin. But is this the point to which the Ministry is drifting us?

THE RUSSIAN MANIFESTO ON THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Count Nesselrode's circular note to the Russian Envoys at the several Courts in that country, giving the Russian account of the Conferences at Vienna, appears at full length, in an extraordinary supplement of the *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 12th inst., in which it occupies six columns. Like all other Russian State Papers, the new document exhibits great skill in evading any discussion of the actual state of things. Mr. Bright himself could not have made out a more triumphant case in favour of the peaceful intentions of Russia, and the unreasonableness of France and England, than the old Chancellor has done. The following summary of the line of policy taken by the Court of St. Petersburg will show the spirit in which Count Nesselrode's circular has been drawn up:—

The first condition was one of political rivalry. The Emperor regarded it from the most elevated point. He resolved upon it in the interest and benefit of the Principalities, of which Russia has promised to guarantee the prosperity. She has kept, and she will keep, that promise.

The second was united with the general interests of commerce. The Emperor decided in favour of the commercial liberty of all nations.

The third concerned not only the general equilibrium, but it nearly touched the dignity and honour of Russia. It was thus that our august master considered it. The national sentiment of the country will unanimously respond to this decision.

The fourth concerned religious liberty, civilisation, and social order all over Christendom. In the view of the Imperial Cabinet, this condition ought to be placed at the head of any treaty of general pacification, for it is worthy of receiving the sanction of all the Sovereigns in Europe. The Plenipotentiaries of France and England refused, however, to open the question of religious interest until that concerning the navigation of the Black Sea had been settled.

After this observation there remains nothing for us to add to the statement just made.

You are authorised to bring this narrative under the view of the Cabinet at whose Court you have the honour of being accredited. They will decide on which side there was the most desire seriously to arrive at the establishment of peace. They will decide on which side obstacles were raised which have hitherto delayed that salutary work. If it is prevented definitively by the rupture of the Conferences, the impartial opinion of friendly Powers will at least do Russia the justice of acknowledging that she has spared no effort to secure the success of a negotiation intended to realise the desire, profoundly felt, of a general pacification. Europe may count upon the constant and unalterable solicitude which the Emperor will know how to devote to that great interest, when the time shall come that Divine Providence will enlighten the conscience of Cabinets whose hostility, implacable even before the mournful habiliments which cover an august tomb, calls upon his Majesty, with arms in his hands to defend the honour and safety of his country.

THE WAR IN THE BALTIC.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THAT there are "cravens in council," and that the war has hitherto been grossly mismanaged, admits of little doubt. Things appear to be mending in the Black Sea; but the little effected last year in the Baltic seems to have produced an impression that our enemy is there unassailable; for we too often hear the question "What can we do in the Baltic?" It is somewhat surprising that this has not been answered; and with your permission I submit the following.

The present fleet under Rear-Admiral Dundas will probably be strengthened by ten more sail of the line, as many more screw gun-boats, and mortar-vessels, and two of the shot-proof batteries. The Aland Islands are admirably situated as a base of operations; and there the transports, stores, and hospitals might be kept and established.

A blockading force of eight sail-of-the-line and a few smaller vessels should be stationed in Baro Sound to watch Sveaborg and Helsingfors; another, of greater strength, at a convenient distance from the west end of Cronstadt—both being prepared to meet the enemy should he come out. These two harbours contain nearly the whole of his fleet. Revel might then be bombarded and destroyed with guns of sufficient range; and, if advantage were taken of a fog, it might be effected with comparative impunity—our steamers knowing exactly where to pitch shot and shell, while the enemy's batteries could only fire at random in return. Other places could be visited in like manner. This year let there be no half-measures, and the war will soon be brought to a close.

Helsingfors, in consequence of the strong forts of Sveaborg, is very difficult of access; but, if the shot-proof batteries are found to answer, some of these forts may be successfully attacked, and a position gained from which the enemy's ships may be burned by hot shot or shells from our gun-boats and mortar-vessels.

It would be madness to attempt Cronstadt in the face of those immense forts; but last year it was easily assailable from the north. The fleet would be anchored off the west end of the island, for the double purpose of meeting the enemy should he venture out, and for covering our operations in the north channel, the end of which (towards St. Petersburg) the Russians some years since very obligingly closed up, and have thus added to our security. Here is room for steamers, gun-boats, and transports, to lie in security. The best charts show a depth of three fathoms within a mile of the shore, the intermediate space being a mud bank with from ten to six feet of water upon it. The distance from the water on the north shore to the enemy's fleet, which are moored close together beyond the dockyard and stores, is another mile and a quarter, or two miles and a quarter from the three-fathom mark; that is well within range of our mortar-boats. We should have to contend against strand batteries, and some from the town; but, with an unlimited command of Baltic timber, rafts might be floated on to the mud bank (there are no tides), and sandbag batteries made that will stand more hammering than the stone walls. There would here be no danger from sorties, the enemy's shot being the only thing to guard against, while our supplies and reliefs would be close at hand. The object of the expedition is to destroy the Russian fleet. I consider it might be thus burned, together with the dockyard, all the stores, magazines, and the city of Cronstadt, and without any great sacrifice of life on the side of the Allies.

The papers state that 25,000 troops are to be sent to the Baltic. The wisdom of this step might be questioned, for it would be too large a force to act with the fleet, and too small a force to be of use as a body against the Russian troops on shore. Two thousand Marines, with 200 Sappers and Miners well commanded, and kept at the Aland Islands in readiness to embark in half a dozen steamers at an hour's notice, might effect a great deal in the way of destroying telegraph stations, cutting up roads, and surprises, that would have the effect of harassing the enemy's troops, and keeping the whole of his exposed coast in constant alarm; but this force should never be allowed to remain ten hours in one place, or a strong force of the enemy would be concentrated to crush them. If the war were carried on vigorously in this style, the Russian merchants and nobles would soon change their tone, and oblige the Czar to sue for peace in less than three months; but if we still go on temporising, and afraid to strike hard, it may last for years. I am, &c.,

14th May, 1855.

A CAPTAIN ROYAL MARINES.

BROWN BESS AND THE MINIE RIFLE.—I am glad it is in my power to give a satisfactory explanation of a point respecting the Guards, which has struck many as somewhat mysterious. The fresh draughts came out with Brown Bess, and, as the older soldiers are armed with Minies, the confusion of the two weapons in one and the same corps seemed dangerous to their efficacy in battle. Upon inquiry in the proper quarters I find that the men were sent out on purpose with their drill muskets, because at least 15,000 Minies of the killed and non-effective—in short, of the army that perished during the winter—are in store at Balacava. Yesterday and to-day detachments of the new arrivals were marched down to the store, and exchanged their smooth-bores for Minies; and in another day or two the whole of the corps will be provided with that formidable weapon. It is intended to distribute the smooth-bore percussion muskets to the Turks, in lieu of their clumsy firelocks; and I can only hope that in the distribution of these favours the brave and hardy Egyptian troops will have the preference. Indeed, it would well pay if the Egyptian sharpshooters were provided with Minies. They are capital shots, have a decided talent for mechanics—more especially as applied to firearms—and with a very little instruction they would soon learn to use their Minie rifles, and keep them in order. Since these dusky troops are our allies, and fight on our side, it is obviously our interest to make them as effective as they possibly can be made.—Letter from Kadikoi, May 7.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

PARIS, May 22.

SINCE I last wrote, the Universal Exhibition has been thrown open to the world—or to so much of the world as chose to accept an invitation, price fifty francs, to the inauguration. I do not entirely share the opinions expressed in several journals on the general arrangements. I allow that the correspondents of English papers—and on this occasion the representatives of the English public—were not well treated; but I am not certain that this ill-treatment can be traced home to the English Committee. It is to be lamented, however; because its result was a want of colour in all the accounts of the opening ceremony sent to London. It is wonderful to me, knowing how little the representatives of the English public saw on the occasion, how they contrived to gather together accounts in every respect so faithful of what took place. For myself, I may state that I was excellently placed to see the backs of the ladies' bonnets in the galleries. By dint of stretching myself forward I could just catch a glimpse of some velvet hangings, which appeared to indicate to the imaginative people round about me the neighbourhood of the Imperial seats. All I did see was the procession round the building, the low dress of the Empress, her gracious smiles and stately steps, and the serious, impenetrable face of her illustrious consort. The Court ladies have been called by one of the London correspondents "an ugly set." Beauty is a matter of individual taste. I like a pug nose, perhaps; well, Tomkins will lose his heart only to a Roman bridge. Jones likes blue eyes—to him they are the only eyes; now I melt under the influence of grey orbs, fringed with black. Therefore, to the eyes of some men the Court ladies who surround Eugénie may be wanting in all the elements of the beautiful. But—well, I leave readers who intend to visit Paris this summer to judge, when they stand before Winterhalter's great picture in the Fine Art Building of the French Empress surrounded by the ladies of her Court. None of these ladies can pretend to the beauty of their Imperial mistress, perhaps; but are they "an ugly set"?

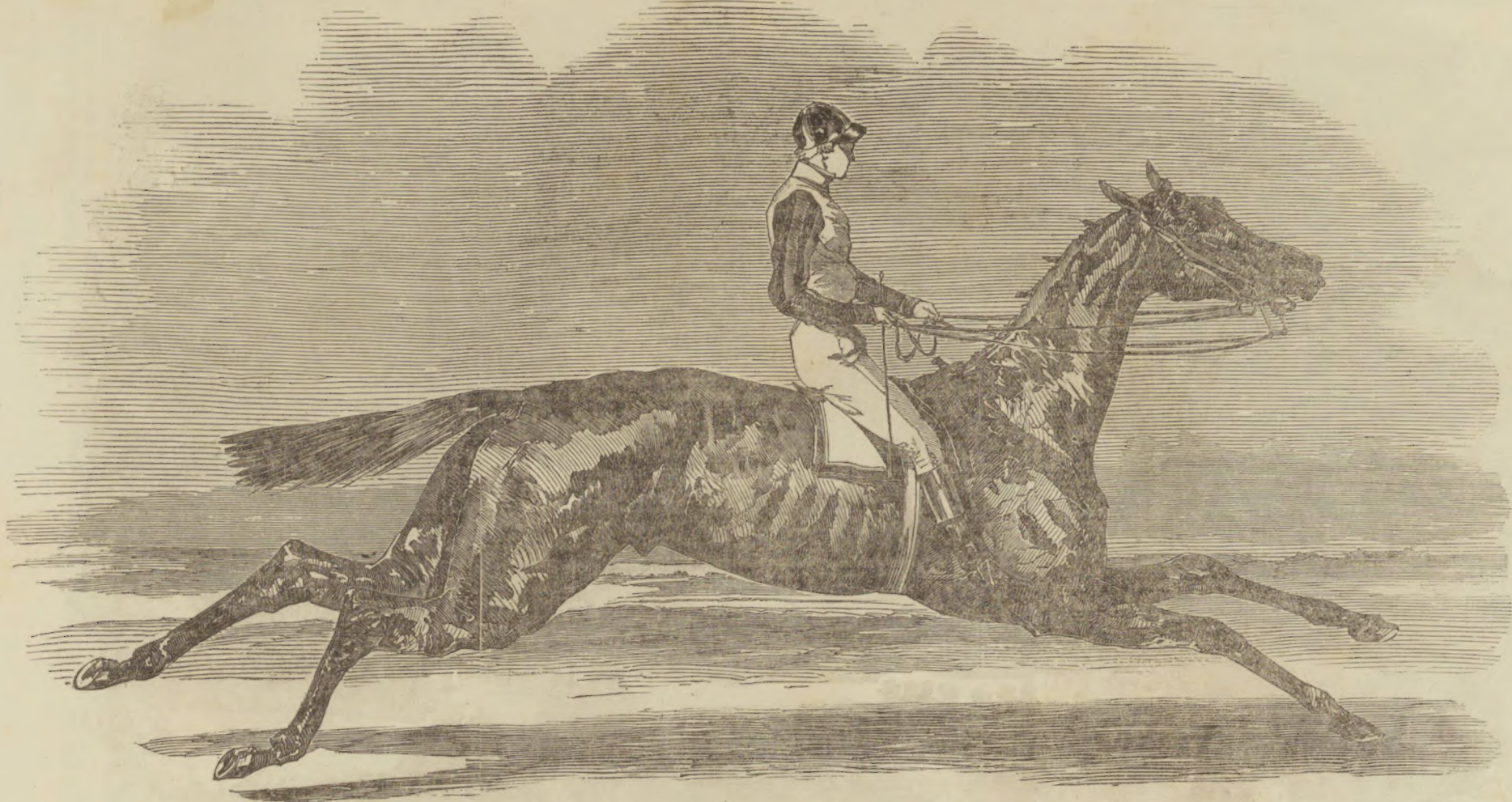
Let us now turn to the Exhibition as it now appears open to the world!

I will refrain from drawing comparisons between certain parts of it—even now—and Pickford's yard! We will pass by the Machinery Gallery, still in progress; pass the Panorama, the Buffet, and the Connecting Gallery, still in progress also, and arrive at the points of the Exhibition which are most advanced. The Nave is now nearly finished. It is crammed from one end to the other with pieces of sculpture; church architecture of all kinds, including two pulpits and at least six altars; war trophies of formidable aspect—the great naval trophy of England; some Saxon china of gorgeous design; a magnificent candelabrum by Ostler; a stall of beautiful French glass; a Royal carriage from Brussels; a light-house encompassed with Gérôme's fine allegorical figures of maritime towns; Elkington's specimens of castings—including "Boadicea," by Thomas, T. Bell's "Eagle Slayer,"—these and many other things are among the attractions of the Nave. But let the visitor once wander from the Nave where everything is disposed for show, to the Courts on each side, and he will at once see how far the Exhibition is from being completed. The English Courts are perhaps the most advanced of all in the Building; but even these are not quite out of the hands of the workmen. The same with our beautiful Indian Court, where the manufactures indicative of the wealth of our subject princes are displayed; although Dr. Royle has managed to make an excellent show—to cram a gorgeous tent with furniture of Bombay and other work, with crowns and state chairs, and ivory chess-men and chess-tables—he has still much to accomplish. But then he is no doubt consoled with the view of other countries far behind him. There is the gaudy Turkish Court, for instance, empty! There are Sweden and Norway leisurely nailing up the deal foundations for counters! There are the American authorities snugly ensconced in a deal watch-box, opposite the principal entrance, waiting to begin business! This American delay is accounted for, I am told, by the fact that at the last moment, when the Yankee goods were ready to be sent off, the American Government refused to give the Commissioners a ship to carry them across the Atlantic. This refusal was a mistake; for I believe that the French Commissioners are really irritated by the vacant space which the American allotment still exhibits. Not that these authorities can be in any way pleased with their own countrymen, for, indisputably, the most unfinished half of the General Exhibition is that allotted to French goods. Then, again, this delay is said to be attributable to indecision at head-quarters. Certainly, only a week before the opening-day numbers of French exhibitors had not been told where they would be allowed to place their goods.

As yet the great Machinery Gallery, which will certainly present the most original effect of any throughout the Universal Exhibition, and the Connecting Gallery, are unapproachable to visitors; and when I add that in this Connecting Gallery are to be placed a brilliant collection of the wonderful articles de Paris, that the Panorama building encloses the collections from Sévres, the Gobelins, &c., the reader may be left to judge for himself whether or not the time has arrived for his Exhibition visit to Paris. The fact is, the Universal Exhibition will not be fit for inspection throughout before the middle of next month, at the earliest. Those deluded people who, in small groups, are led to pay five francs a head entrance money, must return to their hotel in a state of desperate discontent. I communicate this state of things to your readers with regret, because I fear that it will deter many altogether from their projected visit to Paris. This would be a pity—inasmuch as the Art Exhibition of All Nations is worth alone a long journey. No less than twenty-eight nations have sent in specimens of their modern art. Here is represented the genius of more than two thousand artists, here are collected together nearly five thousand works of art by living men, or men living when France sent forth her invitations to the world. Englishmen should come to see their own school in contrast with those of France and Germany. They will return home, on the whole, satisfied with the manner in which Anglican art has here asserted itself bravely, even in the teeth of Frenchmen who would give it up to ridicule. To this part of the Exhibition I would advise all lovers of art to come at once; it is perfectly ready for their inspection. They will find in the collection no less than 777 English works, 270 from Belgium, 224 from Prussia, 159 from Austria, 131 from Holland, 123 from Spain, and 111 from Switzerland. Even Java and Mexico contribute a painting each; while Peru sends five, although Turkey has mustered only one! The United States have mustered ten painters, who have sent thirty-nine paintings; and two sculptors, who have sent four pieces of sculpture.

The weather continues to be wet and chilly—most unpropitious for the money-takers before the Palais de l'Industrie and their employers. The day after the opening, however, 1700 people paid to the Palace, and 737 to the Fine Art Building.

RUSSIAN LOSSES.—Lord Lansdowne stated in the House of Peers last week that the Russian loss since the commencement of the war had been 247,000 men. The following are further details. In the month of January last a report was presented to the Emperor Nicholas, stating the loss of the army at 187,000 men, including those who died under the severity of the long marches and of sickness. A new report was presented to the Emperor Alexander in April, fixing the total loss of the army to March 31 at 250,000. In this report special stress was laid on the effect of the marches, and some disastrous incidents were particularised. It was stated that an entire company had perished under the snows between Odessa and Perekop, and another between St. Petersburg and the south. An entire battery had been lost in the same manner, with the men and horses. The guns were found after the thaw, and are again in use. It is calculated that the addition to the Russian army to be made under the last ukaz will consist of about 250,000 men. Twelve in a thousand is the ratio, and the area includes the most populous governments of the empire.



"WILD DAYRELL," WINNER OF THE DERBY, 1855.

EPSOM RACES.—THE DERBY DAY.

THIS great race has fully shared in the universal dulness which has pervaded the Turf ever since its regular military supporters, some five or six hundred strong, received their marching orders for the Crimea. At one time, however, it seemed as if its seventy-sixth anniversary would be one of unusual interest, owing to the heavy betting which had taken place about some five or six of the favourites. These hopes proved fallacious, and one by one the objects of them were scratched, till at last John Scott had (as in 1850) not one starter out of his lot of fourteen, and the field sank to twelve. In fact, Nat, Templeman, Rogers, Whitehouse, Bumby, Charlton, and Wells, found their horses taken from under them by the fortune of war, and were merely present as spectators! The history of the defunct favourites is easily told. Graculus Esuriens has been infirm and done his work very irregularly all this spring, while Bonnie Morn has been both lame and currish into the bargain. De Clare was therefore the only crack the Whitewall stable had left, but he broke down so palpably towards the end of last week, that he was friendless on Monday, and scratched on Tuesday. Cruiser, who would have been John Day's horse, was equally unfortunate about three weeks since; St. Hubert could not stand his preparation more than a fortnight or so after his Two Thousand Guineas race; and his companion, Oulston, was scratched for pretty palpable reasons to those who had watched the money market at Tattersall's. As if to complete the chapter of accidents, Rifleman, who had been doing comparatively well the whole spring, and been very highly tried, was found to be so lame on Monday, that Mr. Osbaldeston at once announced at Tattersall's that he would not start; and thus the "Squire's" fondly-cherished hopes of a Derby victory have come to an end—most probably for ever. All these casualties are hardly to be wondered at, as the spring has been dry beyond precedent, and horses need sinews of iron to train over anything but a tan-gallop. The friends of Lord of the Isles were very sanguine about their horse till Wild Dayrell was seen in the Paddock, and then their courage began to give way. Nothing could be finer than the condition in which this beautiful monster (for we know not what else to term him) was brought to the post by his private trainer, and it certainly seemed a foregone conclusion the moment the sheets were removed from his back. The anxiety to see the horse was immense; but his temper was so perfect that he did not take the slightest notice of his enthusiastic auditory. His trial (8 lbs. to Jack Sheppard) was not thought a very high one when it first came out; but Orinoco's running on the previous day greatly enhanced its value. With the exception of Flatterer and Lord of the Isles, the remaining eleven were very ordinary-looking, although Rylstone was the *beau-ideal* of a clever hunter. Fobert swelled the throng with three, and was confident (as he is always is) about Dirk Hatteraick, who looked dull, and very little, if any, improved. Lord of the Isles also seemed by means in the same form as he was when he won the 2000 Guineas; while Little Brownie hardly bore out the high private character which he brought from Beverley with him.

The start was made without the slightest difficulty; and at the brow of the hill the Lord of the Isles (who laid next the rails) had a slight lead. At the mile-post Kingstown went resolutely to work, Wild Dayrell waiting quietly at his quarters, and brought the lot along at a very strong pace to the distance, where these two and The Lord were the only ones left in the race. Alfred Day worked hard at his horse, and Aldcroft brought The Lord again at the Stand, but only to lose the second place by a head, as Wild Dayrell was never caught after the distance, and won "hands down" very easily by a length. Flatterer was fourth, and Corabus and Courtenay next; thus putting at defiance all Fobert's calculations as to their stable companion Dirk. Little Brownie ran gamely till within a quarter of a mile from home, when the pace became too good for him, and Job Marson's whipcord was of no avail. The winner was very steadily ridden by Ralph Sherwood, who was bred at Epsom; he has been in Mr. Popham's service of late, and has ridden the horse in all his gallops. One or two other jockeys of higher standing had been engaged; but Sherwood had done his duty so thoroughly at home by the horse, that Mr. P. determined not to displace him in favour of any one—a piece of kind feeling which met with its full reward. It is incorrect to say that he is not a regular jockey, as he has always been bred to the profession, and ridden for his father's stable, besides winning some good prizes in France last year. The stakes amount to £4925 net, which is about £1000 less than they were in 1854! Alfred Day was second, in Mr. Hill's colours—the same fate which attended him in 1850, when Voltigeur, another home-trained horse, was successful. It is a fact, that on this occasion, he was promised the whole of the stake if he won, and it was singular ill-luck to be pitted against an animal of such remarkable size and power. The audience on the Downs was hardly so great as it usually is, and unusually apathetic, until Wild Dayrell was led back from scale, when they raised a shout, which for heartiness we have seldom heard excelled, except on a Yorkshire race-course. Winners and losers seemed for once to agree, that, true to the

great maxim of the hour, they saw "THE RIGHT HORSE IN THE RIGHT PLACE." Subjoined is a return of the sport:—

- TUESDAY.**
Craven Stakes.—Chicken, 1. Ellermire, 2.
Woodcote Stakes.—Lawn, 1.
Epsom Summer Handicap.—Escape, 1. Hercules, 2.
Horton Stakes.—Sextus, 1. Bordeaux, 2.
Manor Plate.—Orinoco, 1. Eulogist, 2.
Heathcote Plate.—Comfort, 1. King of Trumps, 2.
- WEDNESDAY.**
Carew Stakes.—King of Trumps, 1. Lambswool, 2.
Derby Stakes.—Wild Dayrell, 1. Kingstown, 2. Lord of the Isles, 3! Flatterer, 4.
Great Exhibition Plate.—Tom Burke, 1. Eulogist, 2.
Epsom Cup.—Rataplan, 1. The Nabob, 2.
Epsom Town Plate.—Orinoco, 1. Duke of Lancaster, 2.
Durdan's Stakes.—The Novice, 1. Nestor, 2.
- THURSDAY.**
Four-year-old Stakes.—Marc Antony, 1. Tom, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Sugar-Cane, 1. Bubble, 2.
Grand Stand Plate.—Veteran, 1. Cossey, 2.
Cobham Plate.—Duke of Lancaster, 1. Old Rowley, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Ellermire, 1. Nell Gwynne, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Allington walked over.
- FRIDAY.**
The Oaks.—Marchioness, 1. Blooming Heather, 2. Capucine, 3. Eleven ran. Nettle fell.
Members' Plate.—Radolphus, 1. Chisel, 2.
Railway Plate.—Rosaline, 1. Radolphus, 2.
Foil Stakes.—Escape, 1. Herald, 2.
Derby and Oaks Stakes.—Novice, 1. Usurer, 2.
Foreign Visitors' Plate.—Professor Airy, 1. Corin, 2.

NATIONAL SPORTS

THE great racing problem of the year—at last most satisfactorily solved in favour of a country squire (Mr. Popham, of Littlecote, Wilts), who has, we believe, never owned race-horses before. Owing to countless breakings-down and scratchings, only twelve horses came to the post—the smallest number that has ever been seen there since the Duke of York won this race with Moses in 1822. The winner is full sixteen one, and most capably furnished to boot. In short, there was but one opinion among racing men in the paddock, viz., that such a magnificent animal has hardly trod the turf during the present century. Neither he nor Kingstown is in the St. Leger; and hence, at this present moment, that race seems anybody's, and will, no doubt, bring out a very large field.

The Manchester meeting will be quite a Triton among the minnows during the ensuing Whitsun week, and has as usual a strongly filled list. Ellermire has a 5 lb. allowance in the Produce Stakes, for which Lord of the Isles carries 7 lb. extra: her old Catterick opponent Lady Tatton also meets her on equal terms; and Lady Palmerston, Vandal, and Lord Alfred are in the race—the two latter with 3 lb. allowed. The Sapling Stakes has no name of note among its 29; but the Union Cup has a great entry of 74, which is headed by Andover, 8st. 12lb. On Thursday the principal features of sport are the Two-Year-Old Stakes, the Chesterfield Handicap, and the Tradesmen's Cup, for which 25 have accepted. The Salford Borough Cup, on Friday, has 28 acceptances; and the meeting promises on the whole to be one of considerable spirit. The other fixtures are Redditch on Monday and Tuesday; Coggeshall, Wye, and Cardiff, on Wednesday; and Southwell, the North Herts Yeomanry Meeting at Royston, and Confy Castle, on Thursday. The Portland Plate and Eglington Stakes for the ensuing Doncaster Meeting close on Tuesday next; and we hear that the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting is to be abolished, and the Craven and First Spring limited to four days, and commence on the Tuesday.

Cricketers are now in full force for the season, and the weather is beginning to invite not a few spectators to the "tented field." Whit-Monday will be celebrated at Lord's by a match between the North and South of England; and on Whit-Thursday the Surrey v. England issue will be tried at the Kennington-oval. The water diversions of the week will comprise a four-oar race between crews of the London Unity Club, who will row from Wandsworth to Lambeth at 5 p.m. on Tuesday. Leeds has fixed its Regatta for the same day; and on Friday the Birkenhead Model Yacht Club have their opening trip. St. John's has left off at the head of the river, and hence "the willowy Camus" must "murmur with delight" that her courtship is not incompatible with the acquisition of the highest University honours.

There will be some sales of interest at Tattersall's next week, among which may be reckoned the Maresfield yearlings (nine in number, and principally by Collingwood) on Monday; and the five Dudding-hill yearlings on Thursday. A stud of twenty Vale of Aylesbury hunters will also come to the hammer on Thursday, as well as some greyhounds of the Sam, Foremost, and Bedlamite blood from the Cardington country. Lord Spencer's yearlings did not sell as well as usual last Monday, as the Cotherstone blood is rather going out of fashion; but hunters have of late fetched very great prices. A stud of twenty-eight, last week, averaged 170 gs., the top price being 420 gs.

THE Duke and Duchess of Brabant, at their late visit to Jerusalem, were admitted to enter and examine the mosque of Omar, built on the second site of the ancient temple, mentioned in Scripture. Hitherto no Christian had ever obtained leave to enter this Mussulman building.

"WILD DAYRELL," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

WE engrave a portrait of Wild Dayrell, who so easily carried off, to use the expression of the late Lord George Bentinck, "the blue ribbon of the turf," on Wednesday last. He won the Derby by two lengths easily.

Wild Dayrell was bred by F. J. Popham, Esq., of Littlecote-hall, near Hungerford, and in the paddocks attached to a baronial seat celebrated in heraldic history. His sire is Ion, son of Cain; and his dam Ellen Middleton, daughter of Bay Middleton, a former winner of the Derby, for whom the late Lord George Bentinck gave no less a sum than £6000. Wild Dayrell stands 16 hands 1 inch high; and is dark brown in colour. The horse was trained in Mr. Popham's own park, by Rickaby, his private groom. Since the winter of last year he has been ridden in exercise by Robert Sherwood (son to Mr. Sherwood, trainer, of Epsom), who steered him in his victory on Wednesday last. The triumph of this horse will (as Mr. Dorling, of Epsom, truly remarked) dispel many of the delusions which people entertain regarding the turf. The horse, a good one, was bred by a gentleman, trained in his own private park, and ridden by his private jockey. Yet he won! Mr. Popham, though for many years an ardent admirer of the sports of the field, has not until last year, when Wild Dayrell won a race at Newmarket First October Meeting, been engaged in racing matters. We believe that Earl Craven is a part proprietor of the horse. The field, twelve in number, is the smallest which has started for the Derby for nearly a quarter of a century.

MAY-DAY IN THE CRIMEA.—A blue sky, dotted with milk-white clouds, a warm but not too hot sun, and a gentle breeze fanning the fluttering canvas of the wide-spread streets of tents, here pitched on swelling mounds covered with fresh grass, there sunk in valleys of black mould, trodden up by innumerable feet and hoofs, and scattered broadcast over the vast plateau of the Chersonese—it is enough to make one credulous of peace, and to listen to the pleasant whispers of home, notwithstanding the rude interruption of the cannon before Sebastopol. This bright sun, however, develops fever and malaria. The reeking earth, saturated with dew and rain, pours forth poisonous vapours, and the sad rows of mounds covered with long dank grass, which rise in all directions above the soil, impregnate the air with disease. As the atmosphere is purged of clouds and vapour, the reports of the cannon and of the rifles become more distinct. The white houses, green roofs, and the domes and cupolas of Sebastopol stand out with tantalizing distinctness against the sky, and the ruined suburbs and masses of rubbish inside the Russian batteries seem almost incorporated with the French intrenchments. The French on the left are indeed too near the enemy's lines; they are exposed to constant annoyance and loss by frequent volleys of hand-grenades and cohorn, and their works are interrupted by little sorties of a few yards—out and back again. On the extreme right, however, the English works towards the Round Tower are in advance of the French works towards the Mamelon. On our proper left we can make no considerable approaches in advance of our actual works up to the Redan in consequence of the deep ravine before our batteries. The ravine winding from the right between the two attacks sweeps down below the Green-hill, with a precipitous ascent on the Russian side, towards the Redan, and a gentle rise up to the Green-hill. The French approach towards the Round Tower is obstructed by the Mamelon, which is due south of it, and we cannot approach much nearer towards the Round Tower, working from our right, till the Mamelon is taken. The distance from the Mamelon to the Redan is about 550 yards. From the Round Tower to the sea (of the harbour) behind it the distance is about 1700 yards. The French are now within a few hundred yards of the Mamelon, and our advanced parallel, which is connected with theirs, inclines forward of their line towards the Round Tower. Although the Mamelon is pierced for eleven guns, there are not apparently more than five guns mounted; but all the embrasures are screened. The Russians have been checked in their attempts to advance upon our right towards Inkerman; and, as I have said, the French on the left towards the sea have pushed their lines inside the old Russian outworks; but the centre, protected by the Garden Battery, Road Battery, Barrack Battery, and Redan, still offers considerable difficulty to an approach, and presents a very strong position. Not only must we have ample guns and ammunition to fight the Russian batteries again, but we must be prepared with a siege train and matériel to move up to the heights inside the town, commanding the fleet and the northern forts and batteries, as soon as we get into the south side, which must be entered by hook or crook—by the window, if not by the door, to use the idiom of General Canrobert. At present there is an interregnum—nothing to report—nothing to write about except the movements of guns and waggons loaded of shell, the arrivals of horses and detachments of men, or the events of the racecourse.—*Letter from the Camp, May 1.*

NO FLINCHING.—I see, from some late publications, that our friends at home begin to waver—the raising of the siege of Sebastopol, even the evacuation of the Crimea, is talked of. Those who talk so lightly of these things have but little idea how dear to us is the ground we stand on; how—speaking of the majority of the army—we have centred all our wishes, staked all our hopes, on the event. People at home have paid for the war; politicians at home have jobbed with it—may God forgive them what man can never pardon! But the Allied armies have a higher claim to this ground. They have hungered, and starved, and bled on it and for it. At whosesoever door the fault may lie, it is not their fault that they have not conquered the Crimea. They have freely given more labour and more blood than would suffice for the conquest of two such provinces—they are willing to give more. They are told that to force the lines of the Tchernaya would lay 2000 of them bleeding on the grass; they say, "Lead us on!" They are told that if French and British storming columns are led against Sebastopol, that 10,000 of their number must fall before the intrenchments can be taken. Still, all they demand is the permission to go on. Surely those at home that waver and talk of retreat, or grumble at the expense of war, one half of which is of their own jobbing, should take an example from the officers and men whom they have sent out to fight their battles. If the armies are not tired of the war—if the armies do not despair of success—what pretence can those at home have for complaining of the burdens of war, or grumbling at its want of results!—*Letter from Kadikoi, May 7.*



THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—THE BED OF LAVA IN THE VALLEY OF SOMMA.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, May 12th, 1855.

THE drawing which accompanies this short description is a continuation of the scenes represented in the two former sketches of the Eruption of Vesuvius. It is the lowest part of that river of fire which having its source in the craters opened in the side of the cone of Vesuvius, has flowed through the valley of Somma, fallen in one mighty sheet full one thousand feet in depth, and, after a course of nine or ten miles, is now devouring houses and vineyards. The front view of the lava gives a precise idea of its formation, and of the mode of its advance. It is, in fact, a bed of burning scoriae, moving ever on, gradually and irresistibly—tumbling and rolling forwards piece by piece rather than flowing, though that term would have correctly described its movement at the source. The cone is hidden from the view by the great height of the lower part of the mountain. The stream in the upper part is that wonderful cascade which falls a thousand feet into the abyss below; and the grounds on the right are those through which we passed on our road to the table-land facing the cascade. On the left, on an eminence, is a villa, belonging to the Marchese St. Angelo, which, however, is removed from the line of danger. The moment that we have seized for taking our View was when the Cardinal Nunzio Sforza visited the ground that was threatened by the lava, and implored the Almighty to stay the scourge. There was a vast concourse of foreigners as well as Italians present; and whilst to the eye the coup d'œil was remarkable, to the feelings it was deeply interesting and painful to watch the anxiety and grief which had taken possession of the minds of the poor "contadini." Here they had been born, here they had lived and worked, and now were those pleasant scenes being swept away by that irresistible power whose hand no man can stay. The Cardinal is on the left, with his mitre and crozier; his clergy are around him, and below him are groups of country people

on their knees, weeping and praying, in full confidence in the power of the Cardinal's intercession. Since that occasion this stream of lava has progressed rapidly, sometimes at the rate of ninety palms (270 inches) an hour. Rising above the banks of the river course it has spread far and wide over the country—in some places forming a bed of a thousand palms in extent. It has swallowed up houses, and covered fertile vineyards; and in three separate diverging streams is now pouring down on St. Jorio (near Portici), on St. Sebastiano, Pollena, and Massa di Somma. A bridge has been knocked down by a company of Sappers some distance below the mass of scoriae in the view; and houses, also, are being removed. No words can adequately describe the consternation of the people, as no pencil can depict the terrific grandeur of the spectacle.

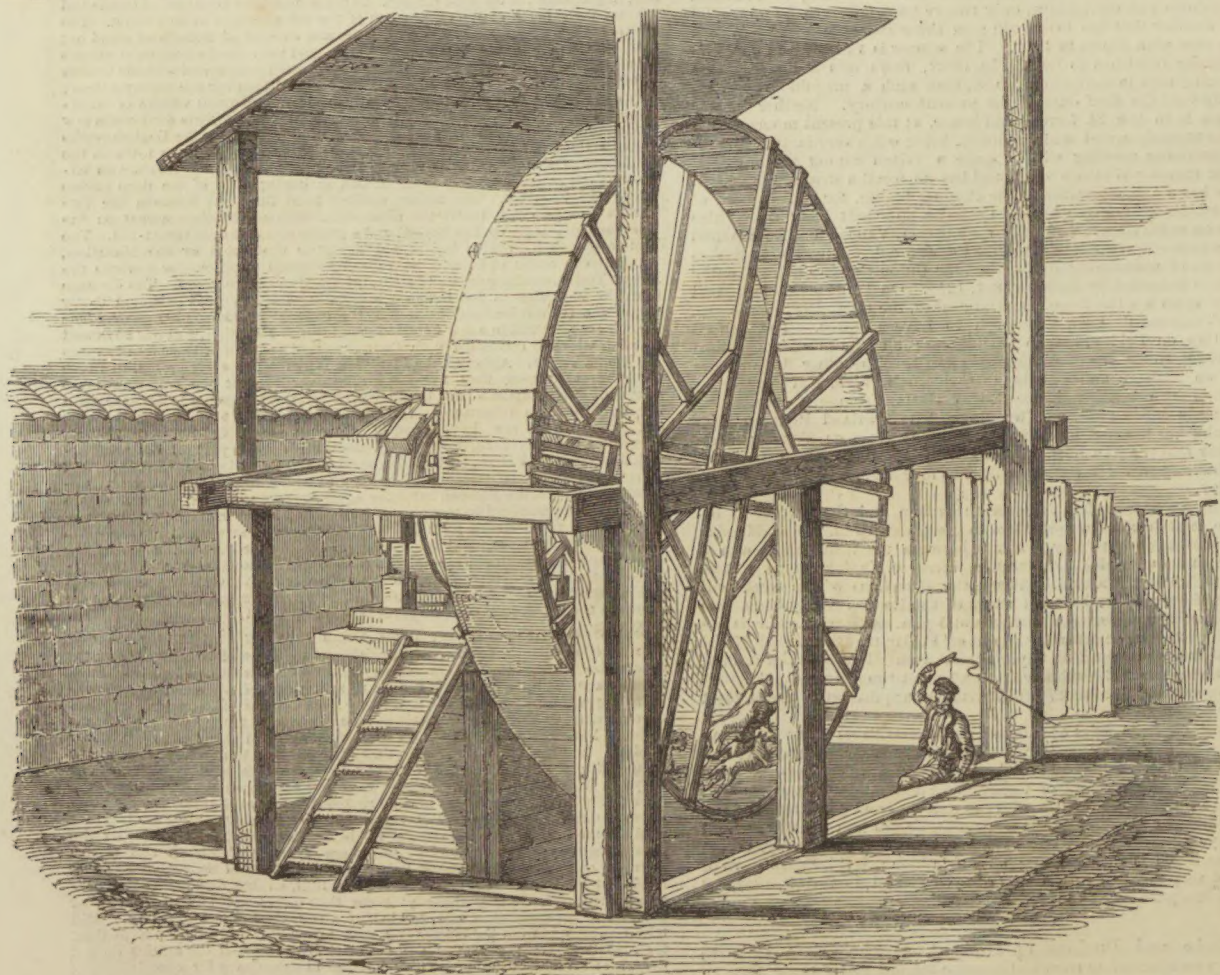
I send you a precise Sketch, taken on the spot, of the bed of lava as it descends from the mountain. It is doing here so much damage and exciting such an intensity of interest that I may over-estimate the interest which an English public may feel on the subject. HENRY WREFOED.

WATER-WHEEL AT VALPARAISO.

THIS ingenious method of raising water from deep wells, by the means of dogs, has now, for a number of years, been the only way of supplying all English and foreign men-of-war and merchantmen, as well as almost the whole town of Valparaiso, with water.

The water is raised from the well by wooden buckets, emptying themselves on a table, from which, through pipes, the water is conveyed to launches, put into casks and buckets, and delivered to its various quarters.

The wheel raising the buckets is driven by eight dogs, belonging to Don Juan Augustine Vives: they continually run upwards, with perfect ease; only four of the dogs work at a time; and when one is tired he jumps off, and another takes his place.



WHEEL FOR RAISING WATER AT VALPARAISO.

REAR-ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

THIS gallant officer was born on the 3rd of December, 1802, and is the third son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., one of the most distinguished officers of the long war. He is the nephew of Lieut. Richard Seymour, R.N., who, as First Lieutenant of the *Amazon*, 38, was killed in action with the French frigate *La Belle Poule*, of 40 guns, on the 13th of March, 1806. He entered the Navy as first-class volunteer on the 5th Nov., 1813, on board the *Hannibal*, then commanded by his father; and was present at the capture of *La Sultane*, a French frigate of 44 guns, in March, 1814. From the years 1816 to 1818 he studied at the Royal Naval College. He afterwards joined, in succession, on the Mediterranean and Home stations, the *Rockfort*, 80, flagship of Sir T. Fremantle; *Ganymede*, 26; the Hon. Robert C. Spencer,



REAR-ADMIRAL SEYMOUR, SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

Glasgow, 50; *Camelion*, 10; *Seringapatam*, 46; *Revolutionaire*, 46; and *Apollo* yacht, under the respective commands of Captains the Hon. A. Maitland, Wm. J. Mingaye, Samuel Warren, the Hon. Fleetwood Pellew, and the Hon. Sir C. Paget. In the last-mentioned ship he held the rating of midshipman. On the 12th September, 1822, he obtained his commission, and became attached, on the 1st July, 1823, to the *Sybilie*, 48, Captain Samuel J. Pechell, employed in the Mediterranean. On the 6th of December, 1824, he attained the rank of Commander, and in that capacity was appointed, in August, 1825, to the *Camelion*, 10 guns; and in August, 1826, he was advanced to Post rank. His subsequent appointments were to the *Menai*, 26, and *Volage*, 28, on the South American station, whence he returned in 1829. In June, 1833, he was appointed to the *Challenger*, 28—in which ship he was wrecked on the coast of Chili, May, 1835; and in 1841, to the *Britannia*, 120, bearing the flag of Sir John Ommanney in the Mediterranean. In September, 1841, he joined the *Powerful*, 84, which ship was paid off early in 1842; and, in January, 1845, the *Vindictive*, 50, with the flag of Sir F. W. Austen, Commander-in-Chief of the stations of North America and the West Indies, where he remained until the year 1848. In November, 1850, he was appointed to the command of the Ordinary, at Sheerness, with the superintendence of the dockyard there; and in September, 1851, entered her Majesty's dockyard at Devonport, as Superintendent, with the rank of first-class Commodore. In March, 1854, he received the appointment of Captain of the Fleet, under the command of Sir Charles Napier, and resumed his duties in Devonport Dockyard, in December following, which he has now resigned as second in command of the Baltic fleet.

We are indebted to Mr. Julian Brewer of Plymouth, for the accompanying portrait.



"THE ABDICATION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS."—PAINTED BY A. JOHNSTON.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE ABDICATION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

MR. JOHNSTON, always an agreeable painter, has found the subject of his single contribution to the walls of the Royal Academy in the page of Scottish history. The abdication of Mary Queen of Scots is a situation particularly adapted to the purposes of art, and Mr. Johnston has wrought as if he was aware that much

was required of him. The face and figure of the lovely and ill-fated Queen contrast most admirably with the mailed figure of the harsh and brutal Lord Lindsey. Other thoughts, with those of abdication, passed through Mary's mind, and these Mr. Johnston has sought to embody.

Mary, for the first time, became agitated, for she recollected the evening of Rizzio's murder, when Lindsey stood beside the gaunt form of Ruthven, instigating

him to the commission of that deed of cruelty, with fearful oaths and imprecations. . . . Lindsey vowed that, unless she subscribed the deeds without delay, he would sign them himself with her blood, and seal them on her heart.—*Leslie's History of Scotland*!

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THE Exhibition of this year has among its many works of excellence a very



"ROMEO AND JULIET."—PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

striking group, painted by Mr. Wehnert, from "Romeo and Juliet," Act iii, Scene 5, wherein Romeo, leaving the chamber of Juliet, says:—

Farewell, farewell!—one kiss, and I'll descend.

This pleasing picture reveals to advantage Mr. Wehnert's skill in composition and his knowledge of the rarer resources of his art.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Charitable Trusts Bill, on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, was referred to a Select Committee.

The Customs Duties Bill and the Spirit Duties Bill were both read a second time.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved that this bill be read a second time, with a view to its being referred to a Select Committee.

LORD REDESDALE thought the measure in some respects objectionable, as tending to encourage meetings held for religious worship in private houses, neither of a strictly public nor private character, and which might lead to many improper practices. He should not, however, oppose the second reading.

The measure was then read a second time.

INCENDIARISM IN THE NEW FOREST.

The Earl of MALMESBURY called attention to the extraordinary state of the New Forest during the last two winters. There had been a number of incendiary fires, destroying the grass and trees, and spreading into the adjoining counties, doing serious damage to many properties, his own amongst the rest. Between January and May, 1854, there had been no less than twenty-four such fires, and in several cases cottages had been burned down. In spite of this the number of keepers had been reduced, and four policemen employed in the Forest had been dismissed. This was a very serious state of things in a country which still remained in the wild state which had existed for centuries, and he thought the Government had been extremely supine in taking adequate measures of protection.

EARL GRANVILLE believed the noble Earl's description of the state of the beautiful district to which he alluded was perfectly correct. There could be no doubt that the extremely dry state of the ground, caused by the protracted drought, had much facilitated the operations of incendiaries, and led to greater destruction than would otherwise have taken place; but it had been found a matter of extreme difficulty to discover the guilty parties in these cases. Three persons suspected of participating in these offences had been apprehended and committed for trial, and the evidence was now under the consideration of the Attorney-General, with whom it would rest to decide whether they should be brought to trial.

The Intestacy (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SIR J. GRAHAM gave some explanations respecting the court-martial ordered upon the late Captain Christie, and admitted some errors of facts in his former statement on that subject.

LORD PALMERSTON announced that he should, on Friday, move the adjournment of the House until Monday, the 4th of June, for the Whitsuntide recess.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

In reply to several queries from MR. S. HERBERT, who intimated that the course which himself and his friends would pursue with regard to Mr. Milner Gibson's proposed motion depended upon the answers, LORD PALMERSTON said that the Government did not consider the means of pacification exhausted—that Austria was still furnished, under the consent of the Allies, with the means of bringing about a peace; that the Conferences were suspended, but not closed; and that the most favourable consideration would be given by the Government to any propositions made through Austria by Russia for a pacific purpose, although they would never consent to any terms of peace which did not satisfy the House, and secure the objects of the war.

MR. GLADSTONE remarked that the replies just given conveyed the assurance that negotiation had not yet ceased; and, under these circumstances, urged an appeal to the member for Manchester to postpone his motion. Having been interrupted in the course of his remarks by MR. ROEBUCK on the point of order, MR. Gladstone concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate.

MR. S. HERBERT intimated his intention of opposing Mr. Gibson's motion, if then urged to a division.

LORD H. VANE, as the intended seconder of the motion, also expressed his persuasion that a postponement would be discreet.

MR. DISRAELI submitted that, before the motion was withdrawn, the House had a right to expect a more explicit statement from the Government as to their intentions. At present the Ministerial announcement amounted only to a vague declaration that the means of peace were not exhausted, but furnished no such ground of expectation as to prevent the Legislature from discussing the subject at once. When the baffled Envoy first returned, the Minister might either have made an appeal for forbearance, pleading the existence of still pending negotiations, or might himself, according to precedent, have invited a debate upon the past Conferences. Neither of these courses was followed; but the protocols were laid before Parliament, as if to challenge discussion. Insisting upon the right of independent members to criticise transactions thus presented, and remarking that Lord Palmerston had previously seemed rather anxious to facilitate a debate which the country also was eagerly anticipating, MR. Disraeli attributed the postponement which was now in prospect to some mysterious and sinister operations of the Prime Minister.

LORD PALMERSTON justified his conduct as having been uniform and consistent throughout. When the Conferences were suspended he laid a record of the proceedings before Parliament as a matter of right, but had always declined himself to invite a discussion on them, because the result might have been to shut the door to all further hope of peace. But, at the same time, he could not shirk such a discussion, which involved the question of confidence in his Administration. His wish for delay at any time arose from no apprehension that the debate might be inconvenient to the Government, but that it would be prejudicial to the country. All chance of a negotiation being brought to a successful issue must be destroyed if that House took the management out of the hands of the executive, and prescribed beforehand the basis on which they should treat, and the conditions on which peace could be accepted.

MR. BRIGHT, on behalf of the Peace party, disclaimed all partisan associations and all indirect objects, their single purpose being to obtain an honourable peace. If he could obtain an assurance from the Government that the Conferences were still actually alive, and that no opportunity for making peace would be let slip, he was willing to adjourn the discussion, trusting that in a fortnight the Ministers might be prepared with some satisfactory and definitive information.

MR. ROEBUCK contended that nothing either in the circumstances that had occurred or in the Ministerial speeches that had been made, gave any new complexion to affairs since MR. Gibson first announced the terms of his motion; which, accordingly, he saw no reason for postponing.

The Marquis of GRANBY wished to know distinctly whether any new propositions for peace were now offered or under consideration?

LORD J. RUSSELL recapitulated the incidents of the last Conferences in which he took part, and adverted to the communications that had subsequently been exchanged between the Russian Envoys and the representatives of the Western Powers. Austria, he remarked, still declared that the means of pacification were not exhausted, and had shown herself throughout the negotiations willing to act with the Allies, but reluctant to propose terms which would involve her in actual hostilities with Russia. As matters stood, he expected that Austria would make some final propositions, which, if rejected, must terminate the Conferences; and, if accepted, would re-open the negotiations under far more favourable auspices than heretofore.

SIR J. PAKINGTON contended that no fact had been stated or reason alleged by the Government to warrant their asking the House to suspend proceedings so deliberately entered upon.

SIR G. GREY repeated that the Government had never asked for a delay of the discussion, but simply shown cause for the inference that it might, at the present juncture, prove prejudicial to the interests of peace.

MR. M. GIBSON submitted that the Government ought to have anticipated discussion when they published the protocols of the Conferences. After the production of those documents, he thought himself at liberty to bring forward his motion. In reference, however, to the appeals now made, he consented to postpone it until after the Whitsuntide recess.

This course, after some further conversation, was adopted, and the debate stood adjourned accordingly.

The orders of the day were then rapidly disposed of, principally by adjournment, and the House rose a few minutes before eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

LORD LYNCHURST asked EARL GREY what course he meant to pursue in respect to his motion for Friday?

EARL GREY could not say. He had not yet heard any sufficient reason for postponing it.

LORD LYNCHURST asked if the negotiations were still pending at Vienna?

EARL GRANVILLE said the Conferences were not closed. The Government were still open to receive any propositions which might be made by any of the Powers engaged in those Conferences; and they were also still open to decline any terms which they might not think sufficient.

LORD LYNCHURST wanted to know whether negotiations were or were not going on? Whether any propositions had been made by either of the Four Powers? If so, whether they had been rejected, or whether they were still under consideration? Whether, if they were under consideration, the Government could not make up their minds to state within what period they would be decided on? Surely these were reasonable questions. The propositions might be under consideration for twelve months. He had never heard anything so vague as the noble Lord's answer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The early sitting of the House was chiefly occupied in Committee on the Metropolitan Local Improvement Bill, in which considerable progress

was made. The Chairman, at four o'clock, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

THE WAR.

MR. DISRAELI called attention to the discouraging language and demeanour of the Government on the previous night, and said that, in our present critical position, the House ought not to adjourn for the Whitsuntide holidays without receiving some more specific information from the Government, which might have the effect of putting the country in better heart as to its position and future prospects. Last Session the House was muzzled as to the position of affairs, lest mischief might follow; and the result of its silence was that we had drifted into a disastrous war; and if it was to remain silent, it might be that, before the holidays were over, we might find that we had drifted into an ignominious peace. He, therefore, resolved to ask the House to express an opinion; and he would therefore lay a motion on the table on Thursday next, expressive of its wish that her Majesty should be supported in war until a satisfactory peace should be brought about vindicatory of the honour of the country. The hon. member for Aylesbury had given notice of a motion for Thursday, which was of importance. He had no right to ask that member to postpone his motion; but if it were disposed of on Thursday, he (MR. Disraeli) would still attempt, before the adjournment, to ascertain the feeling of the House.

[The following are the words of the resolution, which was laid on the table at a late hour on Tuesday night:—"That this House cannot adjourn for the recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of her Majesty's Government with reference to the great question of peace or war; and that, under these circumstances, the House feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her Allies, obtain for this country a safe and honourable peace."

MR. LAYARD said, he should certainly give way to the motion of the right hon. gentleman.

LORD PALMERSTON said that the scene was well acted, and did much credit to the actors. He would be ready to meet the motion, but he denied that there was any ambiguity in the language of the Government. He believed the silence of 1853 had done much towards the chances of accommodation, for it had kept Austria as a friendly Power anxious to bring about a restoration of peace. They had not, however, relaxed for one moment in making every exertion to carry on the war with the utmost vigour. As to any fear of a dishonourable peace the country had nothing to fear as long as the present Government remained in office, for they would listen to no terms which would not be honourable to the country, safe for the future, and calculated to carry out the objects for which hostilities had been commenced.

The matter then dropped.

DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

MR. WISE then moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House that the complete revision of our diplomatic establishments, recommended in the report of the Select Committee of 1850 on official salaries, should be carried into effect."

MR. EWART seconded the motion, suggesting the establishment of some test of qualification for diplomatic duties.

LORD PALMERSTON admitted the importance of the subject, but said that several of the recommendations of the Committee had been carried into effect. He did not think they ought to be all of them carried out, and instanced the recommendation that the highest salary should not exceed £6000 per annum—a sum much too limited for an Ambassador to Paris, Vienna, or Constantinople. He begged, however, to assure the hon. gentleman that every reduction would be made in those appointments consistent with the public service. As to the suggestion for submitting candidates for diplomatic service to examination, he had to state that on the previous day it had been agreed to in Council that there should be examinations of candidates for some departments of the public service, and it should be considered by the Government whether the same system should not be extended to diplomatic candidates also.

MR. W. WILLIAMS thought the explanations of the noble Lord unsatisfactory. The United States obtained as good diplomatists as England at less than half the cost.

MR. R. PHILLIMORE hoped MR. Wise would be satisfied with the explanation given by Lord Palmerston and withdraw his motion.

MR. WHITESIDE said that more care ought to be taken than had usually been taken in the appointment of Attaches.

After some observations from SIR G. PEACHELL, MR. OTWAY complained that all those appointments in the diplomatic service, leading ultimately frequently to Ambassadorships, were conferred almost exclusively on the sons or near relatives of Peers. He instanced the case of the promotion of MR. DE BURGH over the heads of people of less influence, in order to disprove the assertion that those diplomatic appointments were made according to fitness.

MR. WISE said he would withdraw the motion, satisfied with the discussion to which it had given rise.

MR. H. BAILLIE objected to the withdrawal of the motion; and the House therefore divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 112 to 57. The announcement of the numbers elicited loud cheers.

THE BALLOT.

MR. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of the electors of Great Britain and Ireland to be taken by way of ballot at Parliamentary elections. The adoption of this system was never more called for than at a moment of disaster like the present, in order to give the people an opportunity of rescuing the nation from the withering grasp of aristocratic red-tape government and routine. Every popular measure, if it was allowed to pass through Parliament at all, was so mangled in Committee as to be worthless; and this was little to be wondered at when they recollected that the last general election surpassed all others in corruption; and, by means well understood, the aristocracy succeeded in obtaining a majority of the seats. The hon. gentleman having quoted Macaulay, David Hume, Lords Brougham and Durham, and MR. DISRAELI, as authorities in favour of the ballot, concluded by submitting his motion for the adoption of the House.

MR. FIELDS seconded the motion, and referred to the intimidation which had been practised at Blackburn as a proof that some change in the law was necessary.

LORD SEYMOUR contended that members of Parliament ought not to be made in a secret manner, and that voters ought not to be protected more than any other class, in a country where everything was public.

MR. GORDON, MR. P. O'BRIEN, MR. BLAND, and other hon. members supported, and MR. BENTINCK opposed the motion.

LORD PALMERSTON also opposed the motion, as he thought secret voting incompatible with the constitutional principles of the franchise, and opposed to the feelings of the majority of the people.

The House then divided, when the motion was lost by a majority of 52; there being ayes, 166; noes, 218.

FRENCH DESERTERS.—There have been one or two deserters from the French lately. They have crossed the Tchernaya Valley, at its narrow part near the Inkerman ruins. It is difficult to imagine what motives can actuate these men, as they can hardly look for better treatment than they receive in their own camp. A day or two since a soldier of our own 50th Regiment, having a horse with him, was taken up by the French picket in this neighbourhood, and sent to head-quarters on suspicion that he was going to desert. He stated that he had lost his way, and was returning from purchasing some things for his master at Kamiesch. It was difficult to understand how he could have wandered so far past his division without discovering the mistake. A few days previously a servant of the Colonel Commandant of one of the French regiments of the line, went over to the Russians, near the same locality. He not only robbed his master of a horse, but also of some twenty Napoleons, and other property. Could there not be an understanding between civilised armies, that thieves and such criminals should be mutually given up on proper evidence of their guilt being afforded? Certain international laws are made to provide for such cases, and an arrangement of the kind would be equally advantageous on both sides, between contending armies. The robberies at least, if not the desertions, would cease, perhaps, with the knowledge that they could not be committed with impunity. —*Letter from the Camp, May 8.*

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN WISCONSIN.—At Beloit, Wisconsin, on the night of the 23rd ult., the wife of a citizen of that place awoke and saw a man with a dark lantern in the bed-room, and awakened her husband with her cries. As he sprang from the bed the intruder fired a pistol, the ball just missing his head, and burying itself in the pillow. Snatching a double-barrelled gun from the wall, he discharged both barrels at the intruder. The contents of one barrel entered the man's head and the other his body, killing him instantly. Leaving the body where it fell, the gentleman and his wife proceeded to the nearest neighbour, told him what had happened, and induced him to return with them to their house. Imagine the feelings of the neighbour, himself a man universally esteemed and respected, when he recognised in the mangled body of the robber his own son.

TORONTO.—Perhaps the most remarkable growth of any city in the province is that of Toronto, the capital of Upper Canada. As it is now about to become a great railway centre and entrepot, it is evidently destined before long to exceed all other Canadian cities in population, and to rival them in commercial wealth and importance. In 1801 its population was 336. In 1830 it had only reached 2660. Since then its progress has been so rapid that at the close of 1854 it was upwards of 45,000. The import customs duties of Toronto were £5050 in 1840; £93,803 in 1852; £150,026 in 1853; and £173,588 in 1854. In 1840 the value of the imports was about £38,000; in 1854, £1,445,168. —*Sir Cusack Roney's Report of the Great Trunk Railway Company of Canada.*

A band of forty ruffians has appeared in Lower Albania. They attacked a party of travellers on the road from Salonica to Georgia; murdered six, and stripped the remaining nine of all they had about them.

The Egyptian Museum at the Louvre, which is to be opened on the 1st of June, has been increased considerably of late by the various objects collected by M. Mariette, in his late excursion in Egypt. The addition, in vases, pillars, inscriptions, &c., amounts to 1500 objects.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

FINSBURY.—A very crowded meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Finsbury was held at the London Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, in Chancery-lane, on Tuesday evening, to co-operate with the movement now on foot on the subject of Administrative Reform. MR. T. S. DUNCOMBE, M.P., one of the representatives of the borough, took the chair. The chairman expressed the heartiness of his concurrence in the attempt that was now being made to nupt the present system of administering the affairs of the nation, and was prepared to go even further than the course put forward by the committee formed at the meeting which took place in the City a short time back. MR. W. WILLES moved the first resolution:—"That, in the judgment of this meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Finsbury, the disasters of the Crimean expedition are mainly attributable to the incapacity of her Majesty's Ministers, the corruption of the House of Commons, and the general inefficiency of the public service—the results of the undue influence of the aristocracy in the councils of the Sovereign." MR. JACOB BELL seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried amid loud cheers. MR. W. SHAEN moved the second resolution:—"That, while the only efficient remedy for this principal evil of the State is the adoption of the suffrage, and the protection of the voter by the ballot, the meeting heartily sympathises with every genuine movement in opposition to oligarchical government, and especially tenders its thanks to MR. LAYARD for his independent and courageous conduct in the House of Commons" (loud cheers). MR. SHAEN addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, which, having been seconded, was also carried. On the motion of DR. EPPS, seconded by MR. LLOYD, it was agreed that the substance of the foregoing resolutions should be embodied in a petition to the House of Commons in support of MR. LAYARD's motion, and that the chairman (MR. DUNCOMBE), with his colleague in the representation of Finsbury, be requested to promote the adoption of that motion by speech and vote, and that a copy of the above resolutions should be transmitted to MR. LAYARD. Several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks was given to the hon. chairman, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and expressed his determination to use his utmost endeavours to further the objects of the meeting and place the administration of the country on a substantial footing. The meeting, which was characterised throughout by the greatest good feeling towards the movement, then separated.

BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting was held at Birmingham on Monday evening, to pass resolutions on Administrative Reform. The following was the first resolution:—"That this meeting entertains a strong and earnest conviction that the disastrous and disgraceful condition in which England has been placed in the conduct of the war with Russia, is mainly attributable to the inefficiency of the executive and the defective system of conducting the business of the nation; and that this state of things is the natural result of the systematic postponement of merit to family and personal influence in the selection of Ministers and other public servants." The speakers represented various classes, some being working-men and others county magistrates. MR. MUNTZ, M.P., moved a resolution in favour of the "test of merit and fitness" in public appointments, and spoke at some length in support of the resolution. Referring to the House of Commons, he said:—"Let the nation take care that there are honest and competent men in places of importance, by sending proper men to the House of Commons; if the constituencies did not do this, why he found as much fault with the democracy as the aristocracy (hear, hear). If honest and independent men had been sent to Parliament, the Foreign Enlistment Bill would never have been passed; instead of which Government was supported in it by men who had the fear of a dissolution before their eyes. The Sebastopol expedition was a mistake. The motion of Milner Gibson he could not support; it was a Manchester doctrine—peace at any price; and although no man was more sensible of the horrors of war than he was, he could not consent to patch up a peace of a character degrading to the country (cheers). The consequence of that would, moreover, be a renewal of depredations by Russia at an early period (hear). MR. GEORGE DAWSON at great length decanted on the "evils of our present system." The aristocracy he denounced as greedy, rapacious, selfish, and grasping. After several other speeches, a committee was appointed, and the meeting separated.

GLOUCESTER.—A public meeting was held in the Shire-hall, Gloucester, on the 18th inst. (the Mayor in the chair), to consider the evils arising from the disgraceful state of the public departments, and the best means of remedying them. A letter of apology for absence was read from Admiral Berkeley, M.P., in which he says, "I am quite alive to the necessity of reforming or rather eradicating those evils. At the same time, I greatly regret that so much exaggeration and so many false statements have been made within and without the walls of Parliament on such subjects. Truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should be the polar star of all public men. I utterly despise those who, for the sake of a momentary party triumph, notoriety, or popularity, ever lose sight of it." It was resolved to form a branch association, to co-operate with the London Administrative Reform Association, and a petition to Parliament was adopted. MR. PRICE, M.P., then addressed the meeting at some length. He supported the movement, but expressed some doubt as to whether the people of this country were really in earnest. If they trusted a little more to themselves and less to others they would be enabled more successfully to deal with those difficulties than by relying on the overrated abilities of this man or that. There was another danger which occurred to his mind, and against which he thought they ought to take special care to guard. He had said that this should not be a party movement; he would also add, let it not be a class movement.

LINCOLN.—In compliance with a requisition to the Mayor (T. J. N. Brogren, Esq.), signed by nearly 400 householders, and comprising the names of the leading merchants and men of all parties, a meeting was convened in the Theatre, at seven o'clock on Monday evening, "to consider the propriety of aiding the movement in favour of Administrative Reform." The Mayor occupied the chair, and the meeting was the largest and most influential of any held for a long time past in that town. The Mayor, in opening the business, drew attention to the fact that though there are thirty millions of people in this kingdom, the members of the Government are, with one or two exceptions, all the relatives of some five or six families, that enjoy the monopoly of ruling. He did not believe that the intellect of the nation concentrated in those half-a-dozen families. Resolutions in favour of the movement were passed unanimously.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—On the 17th inst. an influential meeting of the inhabitants of this borough was held in the Town-hall, MR. HAMMOND in the chair. MR. McCULLAGH, MR. D. A. GOURLAY, MR. FERRIER, MR. W. N. BURROUGHS, MR. CHENY, MR. JAMES JACKSON, MR. C. BARTRAM, and MR. J. COBB addressed the meeting, and resolutions were passed pledging it to promote by every legitimate means the object contemplated by the movement.

RAILWAYS IN CANADA.—The debt of Canada is about £4,870,000 sterling: £3,050,000 of it have been created for the construction of railways through the province. In exchange for this creation the Government has become the first mortgagee, to the same extent, on the lines in favour of which provincial debentures have been issued. —*Sir Cusack Roney's Report of the Great Trunk Railway Company of Canada.*

ATTEMPT TO SOUND NIAGARA RIVER.—A gentleman who has been trying the experiment of sounding the river below Niagara Falls writes as follows:—"Another attempt was made with a similar iron of about 40 lb. weight, attached to a No. 11 wire—all freely suspended, so as not to impede the fall of the weight. I then let the weight fall from the bridge, a height of 225 feet; it struck the surface fairly, with the point down—must have sunk to some depth, but was not longer out of sight than about one second, when it made its appearance again on the surface, about 100 feet down the stream, and skipped along like a chip, until it was checked by the wire. We then commenced hauling in slowly, which made the iron bounce like a ball, when a cake of ice struck it and ended the sport. I am satisfied that no metal has sufficient specific gravity to pierce that current, even with the momentum acquired by a fall of 225 feet. The velocity of the iron, when striking, must have been equal to 124 feet per second; and, consequently, its momentum near 5000 lb. Its surface opposed to the current was about 50 superficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of that current, and, at the same time, hint at the Titan forces that have been at work to scoop out the bed of the Niagara river." —*New York Herald.*

THE BULLION ROBBERY.—A robbery took place last week on the way from London to Paris, which was evidently perpetrated by persons who were acquainted with the extent and the mode of the consignments. A quantity of gold, in bars and American coins, amounting to between £13,000 and £14,000 had been deposited in three boxes, which were separately consigned to Paris from the bullion brokers, Thomas, Bult, and Spielmann, and were taken in the mail train of the South-Eastern Railway, which set off from London at half-past eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, the 15th instant, to Folkestone; whence they were to be taken via Boulogne and the Northern Railway of France, to Paris. When delivered in Paris, it was found that the three boxes had been opened and plundered, and then re-hooped and re-sealed. It is rather remarkable that the depredators left in one of the boxes, between £6000 and £7000 worth of gold—it is conjectured, because they had not materials at command to supply what might have been the deficiency in weight. They had filled up that box with sporting shot Nos. 4 and 7, and the two other boxes were supplied with a quantity of shot sufficient to represent in weight the amount of gold abstracted from them. The French as well as the English police are engaged in the investigation.

Another chapel has just been uncovered at the Church of St. Eustache, namely, that of St. Louis, King of France. He is represented in four pictures: in prayer, bringing to Paris the holy crown of thorns, on his death-bed, and ascending to heaven.

As some masons were effecting repairs in a house in the Rue Mercière, in Lyons, they surprised in its neck, where it was apparently expiring of old age, a swallow, having round its neck a chain bearing a little silver plate, with the following words engraved on it:—"Ludovicus Margarita fidelis, 1749."

DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

War Department, May 21.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship, by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B. :—

Before Sebastopol, May 8, 1855.

My Lord,—The enemy assaulted our advanced parallel on the right attack on the night of the 5th inst., and some actually got into the trench; but they were speedily driven out and repulsed with the utmost gallantry by the detachments occupying it, of the 30th and 49th Regiments, under Captain Williamson and Lieut. Gubbins, of the former, and Lieut. Rochfort, of the latter—who, unfortunately, was severely wounded; and I regret to have to add that several valuable non-commissioned officers and men were killed and wounded on the occasion.

On the same night Captain Arnold,* of the 4th Foot, was wounded and taken prisoner, whilst posting the advanced sentries on the left attack. The loss of the services of this officer is greatly to be lamented. He had done his duty unflinchingly, and in the most spirited manner, throughout the operations of the siege.

I inclose the return of casualties to the 6th inst. I have heard that six ships, having on board Sardinian troops have arrived in the Bosphorus. I have, &c., RAGLAN.

P.S.—I have the satisfaction to announce to you the arrival of the first detachment of the 12th Lancers.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

OFFICERS WOUNDED FROM THE 4TH TO THE 6TH MAY, INCLUSIVE.

Lieutenant.—49th Foot: G. Rochfort, severely.

OFFICERS MISSING FROM THE 4TH TO THE 6TH MAY, INCLUSIVE.

Captain.—4th Foot: W. T. Arnold, taken prisoner, and supposed to have been wounded. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED FROM THE 4TH TO THE 6TH MAY, INCLUSIVE.

Corporal.—49th Foot: William Kent.

Privates.—14th Foot: Patrick Callaghan, George Walker. 18th: Daniel Walpole. 47th: John Forsyth, Andrew Ash, Patrick Creighton. 89th: Henry Nicholson. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Thomas Turner.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES WOUNDED FROM THE 4TH TO THE 6TH MAY, INCLUSIVE.

Sergeants.—30th Foot: Thomas Delaney, severely. 41st: Daniel Ford, severely.

Corporal.—49th Foot: Martin Connelly, severely. Lance-Corporal.—20th Foot: Alex. Boreland, James Pollan, severely. Privates.—2nd Battalion, 1st Foot: David Buchanan, slightly. 7th: David Norman, Philip Guest, severely. 23rd: Thomas Lunt, slightly; David Jones, severely; William Brown, dangerously. 30th: James Martin, slightly. 34th: John Day, severely. 41st: Patrick Mara, severely; Thomas Woodrough, dangerously (since dead); William Worthington, slightly; John Williams, slightly. 49th: John Edwards, Frederick Courtney, Peter Farquhar, William James, Patrick Doyle, John Cavanagh, Just Linahan, and James Gormanly, severely; Denis Linahan, John Kelly, James McNeil, Michael Rogers, Thomas Treasey, and John Mulvany, slightly. 57th: Patrick Barry, slightly. 80th: Robert Steele, dangerously. 90th: Andrew Toomey, severely; Thomas Brennan, dangerously; William Johnson, slightly. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Arthur French, slightly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES MISSING FROM THE 4TH TO THE 6TH OF MAY, INCLUSIVE.

Sergeant.—49th Foot: James Robinson.

Privates.—30th Foot: Patrick Driscoll. 49th: Patrick Bannon. TOTAL—9 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 35 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, missing.

War Department, May 24, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B. :—

Before Sebastopol, May 12.

My Lord,—I do myself the honour to acquaint your Lordship that General de la Marmora, with a portion of the Sardinian Contingent, arrived off Balaklava on the night of the 8th inst., and he came up to head-quarters the following morning.

The very unfavourable state of the weather since the 9th has prevented any material part of the force being landed; and it has been found necessary to send the vessels that brought it, and which could not be got into the harbour, to Kazatch Bay, until it should moderate.

Five troops of the 12th Lancers landed on the 9th from the *Himalaya*, which performed the voyage from Alexandria to Balaklava in ninety-four hours.

The enemy made two serious assaults upon our most advanced parallel of the right attack on the night of the 9th; but were on each occasion most nobly met and repulsed with considerable loss.

The arrangements of Colonel Trollope, who had charge of the right attack, and Lieut.-Colonel Mundy, the Field Officer of the trenches, were most judicious; and Captain Turner, of the Royal Fusiliers, and Captain Jordan, of the 34th Regiment, are reported to have done their duty in the most gallant manner.

They opened a powerful fire on our trenches on the following night, and exposed their columns to a heavy musketry fire from the troops on duty. They did not, however, reach the parapets, nor indeed come very near them.

Last night a very determined sortie was made upon the advance of our left attack. The enemy moved forward in two columns from the Woronzow road. Our advanced sentries having slowly retired, the guard of the trenches was prepared to receive them, and consequently drove them back in the most determined manner. A few Russians only got into the parallel, and five were left dead close outside.

The conduct of both officers and men was admirable, and it is with deep concern that I have to report the death of Captain Edwards, of the 68th Foot, and that of five men.

I have also the pain of saying that the wounded amount to thirty. Owing to the great quantity of rain which has fallen during the last few days, the service in the trenches has again been most arduous and severe upon our men, who deserve all praise for their energy and untiring perseverance.

I enclose the return of casualties to the 10th inst.—I have, &c., The Lord Panmure, &c. RAGLAN.

OFFICERS WOUNDED FROM MAY 7 TO 10, INCLUSIVE.

Major.—2nd Battalion 1st Foot: T. M. Hyne, contusion in left breast.

Lieutenant.—34th Foot: H. M. Lawrence, slightly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED FROM MAY 7 TO 10, INCLUSIVE.

Sergeant.—57th Foot: John Magee.

Corporal.—88th Foot: John Downie. Privates.—34th Foot: Francis Murray, Thomas Kennedy. 88th: John William Kennedy. 89th: Michael Egan. 30th: Thomas Perney. 41st: James Fitzgibbons. 4th: Thomas Binson. 88th: Thomas Dowd.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES WOUNDED FROM MAY 7 TO 10, INCLUSIVE.

Sergeant.—57th Foot: Wm. Griffith, severely.

Corporal.—23rd: William Kickey, slightly. Privates.—19th Foot: Michael Hingan, severely; John Sheehan, slightly. 34th: Patrick Lynch, slightly. 41st: John Sanderland, severely. 50th: James Grogan, severely. 77th: John Flerty, John Patten, dangerously. 80th: William Burke, slightly. 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot: Richard Cannon, Edward Faithful, slightly. 19th: Joseph Murgatroyd, severely; John Bridgman, slightly. 41st: R. Colgan, slightly. 47th: James Shaughnessy, severely. 80th: Bernard Gaffney, Charles Cummings, severely; James Brine, slightly. 1st Battalion, 1st Foot: Joseph Adams, slightly. 7th: John McCreaney, John Barry, William Pilkington, Anthony Mansfield, severely; George Copley, slightly. 20th: Patrick Bray, severely. 30th: Henry Richardson, slightly. 34th: Isaac Chandler, John Dwyer, James Murphy, severely. 41st: John Davis, severely. 47th: Philip Woodhouse, severely. 48th: David Redpath, severely. 88th: John Griffin, severely; Patrick Claherty, slightly; James Smith, dangerously. 90th: James Jordan, severely. 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot: Patrick Duffy, severely. 7th: Robert Clements, severely. 9th: Ma tin Thomson, dangerously. 18th: James Hopkins, severely. 23rd: Richard Lowery, severely. 30th: John Behan and John Emery, slightly. 41st: Timothy Driscoll and Peter Goady, slightly; Martin Power and Patrick Lowry, severely. 47th: Bernard Connors, severely. 62nd: John Kelly, severely. 80th: James Connors, dangerously (since dead); John Donohue, slightly; William Connors, dangerously; and Michael Cummins, slightly. 90th: John Caruthers, severely. Gunners.—Royal Artillery: James Walsh, severely; Wm. Cook, dangerously.

CASUALTIES IN THE ROYAL NAVAL BRIGADE, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL ON MAY 10. Killed: Henry Hill, A.B., *Queen*. Wounded: Aaron Glsby, ord., *Queen*; Robert Hart, ord., *Queen*, severely; James Reynolds, ord., *Queen*; John Mason, ord., *Queen*, slightly.

ENGLISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

The following is a list of some of the English prisoners at Voronetz, in Russia, who have been relieved from funds supplied by her Majesty's Government for this purpose through the obliging intervention of the Danish Minister at St. Petersburg.

The publication of this list might be satisfactory to the families of the persons mentioned. Foreign-office, May 11.

RANK AND NAMES OF THE ENGLISH PRISONERS OF WAR TO WHOM CLOTHING, &c., HAS BEEN ISSUED BY H. CHRISTOPHERSON, ESQ.

Troop-Major Hugh Crawford, 4th Light Dragoons.

Sergeant-Major John Lincoln, 13th Light Dragoons.

Sergeant Henry Alderson, 13th Light Dragoons.

Corporal Joseph Armstrong, 4th Light Dragoons.

Privates.—James Bolton, Robert Farquharson, Charles Fredericks, Thomas King, Michael O'Brien, and Samuel Parkes, 4th Light Dragoons; William Birt, John Reaven, Patrick Horan, and Richard Palfreyman, 8th Hussars; Henry Parker and William Pilkington, 11th Hussars; John McCann and Charles Warren, 13th Light Dragoons; and James McAlister, 17th Lancers.

Gunners.—Royal Artillery: Alexander Willey.

Sergeant-Major.—4th Foot: Francis O'Neill.

Sergeants.—33rd: George Newman. 49th: John Surridge. 57th: James Connolly.

Corporals.—7th: Thomas Edwards; James Walsh. 23rd: Richard Clarke; William Hill. Privates.—Coldstream Guards: James Kerby, 4th Foot: John Parker. 7th: Robert Argue, Robert Bricklan, Thomas Nelson, Atkinson Nettleton. 30th: Patrick Murray, Terence Lynch. 23rd: John Birch, George Cumber, John Crooke, John Gettings.

* Intelligence has since been received of the death of Captain Arnold.

William Lancaster, Edward Mandeville, Charles Williams. 33rd: William Paradise, 41st: John McCarty. 4th and Highlanders; Alexander Mackenzie. 47th: Denis M'Donnell, 50th: John Callaghan, Patrick Thompson. 56th: Martin Graham, Michael Mahoney. 63rd: Laurence Gleeson. 68th: James Bywater, James Connor, James Maher. 77th: Christopher Border, James McGuire. 97th: Patrick Delany, George Littlefield. 88th: Michael Keely.

Sailor.—Royal Navy: John Campbell. Transport Service.—Frederick Appleton, William Barrett, William Bell, Augustus Dellett, Henry Lowe, William Finch, James Flowers, Arthur Franks, Joseph Harris, Thomas Hancock, John Houslopp, John Jumper, Alexander Little, John McCaughr, William Mills, James Page, George Philips, John Richardson, Charles Rivers, John Stevens, Henry Shuppey, Daniel Sheehan, Joseph Sharper, Edward Wells, John West, James Wey, James Wilkinson, Joseph Salmia, Joseph Jaffrenzie, Francis Selteneao, Zachariah Wallace, Roberto Cathelines.

Total Amount of Articles Distributed.—50 caps, 59 coats, 82 trousers, 143 shirts, 40 stocks, 88 boots.

Expenditure Rs 614 48

Remains in Cash 301 52

Total Received 916 0

FRANCIS O'NEILL, Sergeant-Major, 44th Regiment.

S. LINCOLN, Troop Sergeant-Major, 13th Light Dragoons.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

The anniversary festival of the friends of this institution, established to administer assistance to authors of genius and learning, who may be reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived of enfeebled faculties or declining life, of the power of literary exertion, was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday evening. The chair was occupied by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford, supported by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of St. David's, Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Sir A. Alison, Bart., Dr. M'Bride, Principal of Magdalen-hall, Oxford; M. De la Pierre, the Belgian Consul-General; Sir R. W. Jodrell, Bart., Colonel Gibson, the Rev. Arthur P. Stanley, Sir J. G. Hubbard, Archdeacon West, Rev. Professor Stacey, the Rev. Dr. Russell, the Rev. Dr. Parkinson, of Manchester; the Rev. E. Stokes, Christ Church, Oxford; the Rev. J. Mozely, Magdalen College, Oxford; the Rev. T. B. Morel, the Rev. G. Potticary, the Rev. Austen Lee, Rev. Henry Alford, Professor Perowne, King's College; Rev. J. R. Morris, Rev. J. Fenwick, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Rev. Peter Neate, St. Peter's College, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Major, Rev. J. Major, Sir Denham Norreys, Mr. Alderman Spiers, and about 120 other friends of the institution.

Dinner over, and the usual loyal toasts having been given, with all the honours, the Chairman gave "The Church," coupled with the name of Archbishop Whately, than whom there was no more distinguished ornament of literature. The right rev. prelate had always placed aside a title of his profits, as a literary man, in aid of that institution, so that, by inspecting the balance-sheet of the Literary Fund, they could pretty well calculate the progress which Dr. Whately was making in his literary labours. He looked upon literature and Christianity as indissolubly united, and no man had done more for the promotion of either than his right rev. friend.

Archbishop Whately, in returning thanks, said that if his contributions to the society had not been, in a past year or two, as previously, it had arisen from the fact, not so much in a diminution of the sale of his works, as the expense of re-printing; but he hoped yet to prove of some benefit to that society. He looked upon the Queen and the Church as an integral portion of their constitution; and, in alluding to the Church, he spoke of it in its general sense, and not as confined to that portion to which he had the honour to belong. It had always been his desire to conciliate the greatest confidence and union between the people of Ireland, and also between the Churches of England and Ireland, and if anything he had written could conduce to that event he should have felt at least he had done some good in the sphere of life to which God had called him.

The Right Rev. Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund, and health to its noble President, the Marquis of Lansdowne"—expressed his regret that the noble Marquis would not be present that evening, as just prior to the festival a letter had been received from that noble Lord, stating that he could not attend, but as a token of his sympathy enclosing a cheque for £25. He need say but little in proposing this toast, inasmuch as they all knew the object of the institution, it being to aid the suffering members of the literary profession. That profession was peculiarly in want of occasional assistance, because success was so uncertain, however valuable the work of the literary aspirant. He was happy to say they lived in a time when they depended not on the patronage of kings and princes, but on a liberal public; but at the same time they lost those rewards and perquisites which kings used to bestow upon them in former times. That patronage had created considerable evil, in fettering the independence of the writers; and they had to guard now against the influence of the present system of patronage, lest writers, by flattery the prejudices of the multitude, should depress rather than elevate the character of our literature. To secure the independence of literary men such an institution as this was very beneficial, as no person could read the heart-breathing autobiography of Haydon without comprehending the difficulties and temptations with which genius was surrounded. It therefore became those who had the means to make a provision for the evil days of their poorer brethren, as the prizes in literature were but few, and the blanks very many. He had had an opportunity of examining the records of this society, and could bear testimony to the ability, integrity, and faithfulness with which their affairs were conducted. He considered that one of the great features of the institution was the secrecy with which all relief and assistance was conferred on the members of the literary profession, for such was the modesty and delicacy of feeling of genius, that it would rather struggle against any difficulty than that its woes should become known; and the world might lose the brightest emanations of talent, or the most erudite results of research, if those who required their assistance felt that, in the days of prosperity, they could be pointed out as having formerly received assistance from the society. If they wished to foster literature, they would encourage that modesty of genius, and cordially join with him in drinking to, and aiding the prosperity of the institution. He therefore called upon them to drink to the "Prosperity of the Royal Literary Fund, and the Health of its Noble President, the Marquis of Lansdowne."

"The Historians of England" was responded to by Sir Archibald Alison, who pointed out that all history showed that it was only when France and England were united the advance of barbarism upon Europe had been repelled and kept in check.

A variety of other toasts were given, including "The Literature of Europe and America;" to which Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, replied.

The collection of the evening amounted to rather more than £800; including £195 from her Majesty, £25 from the President (the Marquis of Lansdowne), £10 10s. from the Chairman of the evening, &c.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The general meeting of this praiseworthy institution was held on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern.—Mr. Charles Dickens, the president, in the chair. The chairman, after describing the objects of the institution, forcibly recommended it, and expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which it was managed. He then drew a humorous picture of the newsvenders' business, showing how admirably they managed their affairs, in contradistinction to the way in which matters were conducted in other places. From the excellent way in which this society was conducted he had every hope of its success; but if Mr. Wyld had been appointed to carry on the distribution of newspapers simply because his great-great-grandmother had done so, he should have very little hope indeed (Laughter). Again, if he (the chairman) received papers two or three years old, with all sorts of publications which he did not want, and if his staff could do no more than stand on their heads, or "over" all the street posts upon their beat, instead of distributing papers, while some juvenile union held their oilskin "portfolio," he should have also very little hope (Laughter). Some time ago they had a strike of cabmen, which caused a great deal of inconvenience; but he could assure them, as an idea of their usefulness, a cab strike would be a mere trifle compared to the importance of a suspension of the labours of the distributors of news (Laughter). Their calling had become of vital interest to the community in the assistance which it rendered to the diffusion of that mighty engine—the terror alike of all humbugs and despots—the press (loud cheers); and that calling had now become more useful than ever. He remembered the period when the sheet of the *Times* would have hardly furnished one night's curling-paper for a young lady's hair—particularly if she was possessed of anything like a tolerable crop; and he had watched its growth up to the present day, when every one must admit that a morning's *Times* would make a moderate-sized carpet for a dining-room (Cheers and laughter). Looking, then, at this development of its power, without speculating upon the future, he thought that the newspaper trade should, in justice to itself, rise also in influence and position (Hear). It rested with themselves entirely whether their desires should be realised, and whether they should obtain that support from each other and from the public which he believed their exertions deserved. Mr. Coles, the secretary, then read the report, which was of a gratifying character.—£50 having been added to their funded stock during the last year. Mr. Gilbert moved, and Mr. Wyld seconded, the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Terry moved a resolution tendering the thanks of the meeting to the press for the valuable assistance which it had rendered them. On looking over the list of subscriptions he found that more than two-thirds came from the press. He was glad of that, and was also happy to say that they were enabled to distribute the influence of that mighty engine over the world. Carried unanimously. Mr. C.—D. Walter moved, and Mr. W. Wright seconded, another resolution:—"That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby given, to those proprietors of newspapers and other friends who have liberally contributed to the funds of the institution." Carried unanimously. Votes of thanks to the committee and to the chairman were then agreed to.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ADDISON depicts a newsmonger of Queen Anne's time who, in a dearth of news, was invariably observed to turn extremely thin. If any news-monger of Queen Victoria's time is similarly affected, we may easily depict his present appearance—his hatchet-shaped face, and his living skeleton of a figure. Gossips by nature and habit have as much difficulty in obtaining news as the authorities at the Stamp-office have in defining what is news. Authors have all but ceased submitting manuscripts to publishers; and no Royal Academy Exhibition of the last five-and-twenty years has done so little for engravers as this of 1855. We cannot hear of a good book that is likely to appear in print; or of a good picture that has opened the pocket of a print publisher. One of the most eminent and liberal of print-sellers has been heard to declare that the Royal Academy does not contain a single picture that deserves to be engraved. This is a hard judgment; but we know in what way publishers pronounce on what is good. Ben Jonson's "bookseller" was the type of a still-existing class:—

Thou that mak'st gain thy end, and, wisely well,
Call'st a book good or bad, as it doth sell.

If a print publisher could foresee a fair profit in any picture, he would at once declare that "here we have a very fine work of art; one, Sir, that deserves to be engraved; one, Sir, that I shall entrust to Mr. Cousins or Mr. Atkinson—to the best engraver of our day." I spare no cost, Sir, when I can really see a repaying picture."

The last mail from India returned to this country the two most distinguished antiquaries that India possesses—Colonel Rawlinson, of the Bombay Infantry; and Major Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers. The Colonel has been pursuing his studies in Persian antiquities (he was Resident at Bagdad); and the Major has, it is said, completed the work on which he has been long engaged, "The History of the Successors in the East of Alexander the Great." Each, with Indian liberality, has brought for presentation contributions of moment to the British Museum.

Who is to be the successor at the Antiquaries of Sir Robert Inglis will be settled this week. Mr. Hunter was first thought of, then Mr. Layard; but the election will fall—if the Council have their way—on Mr. Edward Hawkins, the Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum. An honour of this kind—it is that of one of the Vice-Presidents—is eminently due to Mr. Hawkins. We are not sure that the selection will satisfy some of the noisier members of that learned body; but it will satisfy the public (as far as the public cares about the choice), and will reflect credit on the Society itself.

The more intimate friends of the late Mr. Lockhart are raising among themselves a subscription sufficient to erect a monument at Dryburgh Abbey over his remains. Lockhart is buried next to his illustrious father-in-law. The monument will be in modest keeping with the tomb which protects all that is mortal of Sir Walter Scott. It will be a kind of altar-tomb of granite, with a profile medallion in bronze on the top of the author it seeks to commemorate. The chief subscribers are the Earl of Ellesmere, Dean Milman, Mr. Richard Ford, Mr. John Murray, Dr. Ferguson, and the Rev. Dr. Wellesley. The medallion is entrusted to Mr. Steell.

India has been contributing its fair share to the subscription for raising a statue in Edinburgh to Christopher North. The subscription now amounts to more than £1300. This will be sufficient, it is said—thanks to Mr. Steell's hearty co-operation—to erect a statue in bronze a little larger than life, that will do justice to Wilson, and satisfy his many admirers. It is only within our own time that "the life to come in every poet's creed" included a portrait statue in bronze in a public thoroughfare. Poets crept into Westminster Abbey by a kind of good-natured indulgence, now they are maintained there, and find as many admirers among thoughtful visitors as kings and statesmen.

There is a passage in one of the *Tattlers*—a paper attributed to Addison—that is curiously true of our own times. He tells us of a vagrant politician who delighted in retailing intelligence on one of the benches in St. James's-park. "This news-vender of the day told us, with a seeming concern," says the *Tattler*, "that by some news he had lately read from Muscovy, it appeared to him that there was a storm gathering in the Black Sea which might in time do hurt to the naval forces of this nation. That for his part he could not wish to see the Turk driven out of Europe, which he believed could not but be prejudicial to our woollen manufacture. He then added that he looked upon those extraordinary revolutions which had lately happened in those parts of the world to have arisen chiefly from two persons who were not much talked of, and those, says he, are Prince Menzikoff and ——" What we quote is from No. 155 of the *Tattler*, of the 6th of April, 1710. Is it not true of 1855? Is not the name of Menzikoff a remarkable coincidence? Only substitute cotton for woollen, and Mr. Bright and Mr. Gibson will admit its extreme applicability to the present juncture of affairs.

The great historian of the Peninsular War has told us for the first time—in a delightful volume just issued of selections from his "History"—who his authorities were for some of the more striking and disputed statements in his work. His chief authority, we now learn, was the Duke of Wellington himself. The Great Captain was always ready to answer any query that the historian put to him, and the historian had the good sense to profit by such promptness and liberality. If anything was wanting to stamp Napier's "Peninsular War" as a standard work, the fact that the Duke was a contributor to its accuracy is more than sufficient to satisfy that want. Oddly enough, we know—but not from Napier—that the Duke never read Napier's history; and this not from any discourtesy to a man he esteemed, but from a desire to avoid controversy.

While we are writing that there is no news a bit has reached us that merits publicity. The new edition of Dean Swift's works, which Mr. Murray for some time has announced without the name of any editor, will now appear with the name of Mr. John Forster as editor. Mr. Forster's admirable articles on De Foe and Sir Richard Steele point him out as unquestionably the man peculiarly fitted for the task of editing Swift. A really good edition of the Dean's works is much wanted. Sir Walter Scott's edition is in nineteen volumes, and is now a costly work. Its original price was £8 11s., and its present auction price is still dearer. Sir Walter did good service to Swift; but he retained too many idle notes, and left very much for others to do. Many of the notes are sadly out of place; and the journal to Stella, which requires and deserves the most careful illustration, is all but barren of the assistance which every reader must wish to obtain. Mr. Forster's edition will be in ten volumes, and will comprise all of Sir Walter Scott that is worth retaining.

MR. HOPE'S LIBRARY.—At the sale of the valuable library of the late Mr. William Hope, at Paris, the manuscripts which fetched the highest prices were:—A missal in folio of the sixteenth century, with 26 beautiful miniatures, and richly bound, 5500 fr.; a Prayer-book, 8vo. on vellum, 144 leaves, and 13 miniatures, 950 fr.; another, written for Madame de Chamillart, 8vo. on vellum, of 401 pages, a miniature and ornamental initials, with the name of the calligraphist Le Couteux upon it, 555 fr.; and another, said to have belonged to Charles VII. and sold for 98 fr. in 1776, 325 fr. Among the books were the "Galerie des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais, et Allemands," Paris, 1792, three vols. folio, proof engravings, 685 fr.; full-length portraits of the personages of the Court of Louis XIV., under the title of "Messieurs et Mesdames à la Mode," folio, 390 fr.; "Roland Furieux," translated by D'Ussieux, Paris, 1775, four vols. 4to. bound in morocco, with proof engravings, 630 fr.; and "Lettres de Madame de Sévigné," Paris, twelve vols., on India paper, bound in green morocco, with Mr. Hope's arms on the cover, with a thirteenth volume, containing 1500 portraits and views, 1890 fr. The sale fetched an aggregate sum of 33,800 fr.

The French Minister of State has addressed a circular to the Prefects, calling their attention to the fact of companies of strolling players being about to go through the country for the purpose of performing at different theatres during the absence of the regular performers. The representations of such companies are forbidden, as, from their stock of plays being exempt from any control, they may play pieces dangerous to morality and to public order.



DISTRIBUTION OF THE CRIMEAN MEDALS BY HER MAJESTY, AT THE HORSE GUARDS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

DISTRIBUTION OF WAR MEDALS BY THE QUEEN
AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

HER Majesty's intention to distribute medals for service in the Crimea to all such officers as could be assembled for the purpose, and to a portion of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers from every regiment engaged in the campaign in the East, was announced as an event requiring little preparation except the necessary orders from the Horse Guards and Admiralty for the arrival in town of the officers, soldiers, and seamen entitled to receive the Crimean Medals. But when her Majesty's gracious intention became known, the desire to witness and take part in the ceremony became as deep and as general among all classes of the metropolis as the sentiment of admiration for the valour and fortitude of the brave army of the East. Parliament itself desired to lend its sanction to the scene; and at the last moment galleries and stages of enormous extent were constructed at every point overlooking the Parade in front of the Horse Guards. The House of Lords and House of Commons were accommodated in galleries erected on the Park side of the Parade, looking towards the Horse Guards. On the opposite side of the Parade, and attached to the Horse Guards, were two large galleries, one on each side the archway—that to the north being devoted to the families of the officers participating in the ceremony, and the southern gallery being appropriated to members of the Government and their families and friends. Among the occupants of the latter gallery were Viscount Palmerston, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone, M.P.; Sir G. Grey, M.P.; Mr. F. Peel, M.P.; the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Mr. Bankes, M.P.; the Earl of Minto, Mr. Cowper, M.P., &c.

Between these two galleries a capacious balcony, projecting from the lower central windows of the Horse Guards, and handsomely festooned with scarlet cloth, was constructed for the members of the Royal family. Extensive flights of seats were also erected at the south end of the Parade, near the residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, and at the north end along the Admiralty Gardens; while the roof and stone balconies of the Horse Guards, the Admiralty, the Treasury, and of every house commanding a view of the spectacle, were crowded. The stages and galleries were all covered with crimson cloth; and when, between nine and ten o'clock they became filled with a brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion, clad in the gayest hues of spring, the picture had received one of its most charming accessories. But that which gave unparalleled magnificence to the spectacle was the scene upon the Parade near the Horse Guards, where were assembled hundreds of officers of every rank and of every arm in the service, wearing the full uniform of their regiment, with all the stars, medals, ribbons, crosses, and orders which they were privileged to wear. Among the earlier arrivals was General Sir De Lacy Evans, whose breast was a blaze of decorations. Officers in uniform, whether belonging to the Line or Militia, were admitted without tickets within the line of sentries, and the loose pelisse of the Hussars, the picturesque cap of the Lancers, and the scarlet and gold of the Line, were agreeably diversified by the gay semi-Oriental uniform of the Nizam's Irregular Cavalry (worn by Brigadier Mayne), the light-blue and silver of the East India Regular Cavalry, and the manly and serviceable dark-blue uniform of the Land Transport Corp (represented by Captain Mayne, now on recruiting service), whose Robin Hood style of beaver excited no little attention. There was a numerous assemblage of officers of Militia and Yeomanry, whose dress was puzzling from its novelty and diversity. The general uniform of the Militia regiments was scarlet and silver, to distinguish it from the gold and scarlet of the Line; but officers of Militia rifle regiments, of Militia artillery regiments, and of the Royal Navy, were not wanting to vary the monotony of scarlet; nor must we pass over without a line the useful dark grey uniform of Colonel Deedes, M.P., the Major-Commandant of the East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of scarlet in the battle-field and in campaigning, it is certain that upon holidays and festivals there is no more splendid uniform in the world than that of English military officers. Let the reader, then, imagine the effect of this glorious contrast and combination and of colour seen from every part of the Parade under a brilliant sun, and he will admit that we have "filled in" a striking background to our picture.

The central object of the Parade, towards which all eyes were turned, was the Royal dais, lined with crimson cloth, situated about fifty yards from the Horse Guards. It contained a handsome gilded chair of state for her Majesty, and a smaller chair for the Prince Consort.

The chair was placed so that her Majesty, when seated, faced St. James's-park, and ample space was therefore afforded for the movements of the troops in the large area between the dais and the railings of St. James's-park. Right and left of the Royal dais, was a double line of sentries. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen were admitted by cards to pass the line of sentinels, who obtained a more or less complete view of the ceremony. The feature of the day's proceedings which was, perhaps, the least satisfactory was the small space left behind the barriers for the general public, who have shown such sound English feeling with regard to our army and the prosecution of the war, that their claim to consideration is undoubted, and would, no doubt, have been recognised, but for the unavoidable necessity of securing sufficient space for the evolutions of the troops. The crowd outside the barriers, along the Mall, and at every point from which anything could be seen was so vast, and the pressure so dense, that Hyde-park would hardly have sufficed for the display.

At nine o'clock four flank companies of the Grenadier Guards, two of the Coldstream Guards, and two of the Fusilier Guards, marched upon the Parade with their bands, and took up the position usual on Birthdays. The front line also consisted (at right angles to the infantry) of the first squadron of the Life Guards, the first squadron of the 2nd Life Guards, the first squadron of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and the first squadron of the 6th Dragoon Guards. In the rear of the Foot Guards (namely, between them and St. James's-park) were drawn up the non-commissioned officers and men who were to receive medals, and also detachments who witnessed the spectacle as representatives of the regiments in the Crimea. Those who were to receive medals were placed upon the right flank, and those who were not entitled to receive medals on the left flank—the officers being drawn up in three ranks in front of their respective corps. The regiments were arranged, according to their numbers, from right to left. About half-past nine the band of the Royal Marines marched through the Horse Guards from Whitehall, followed by the officers and seamen of the Royal Navy and the officers and men of the Royal Marines, who were to receive medals. The sailors, when they emerged from the archway into the centre of that distinguished military throng, looked somewhat taken aback, but soon recovered a joyous kind of composure, which they maintained throughout the ceremony. They took up a position on the right of the dais, near the Admiralty.

At ten o'clock the cheering of the populace in Whitehall announced the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge, who immediately took the command of the Parade. His Royal Highness wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, with the Ribbon and Star of the Garter, &c. Shortly afterwards the Royal carriages arrived, with the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and other juvenile members of the Royal family, who took their places in the Horse Guards central balcony, with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, &c. The General Commanding-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge; General Lord Gough, Major-General the Earl of Lucan, Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, Major-General Wetherall, Major-General the Hon. J. Scarlett, Major-General Torrens; the Minister of War, Lord Panmure, who wore the green ribbon of the Order of the Thistle; the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir C. Wood; Admiral Berkeley, &c., were ready to receive her Majesty, who entered the Parade from Whitehall precisely at eleven o'clock, amid the cheers of the multitude and the thunder of cannon. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Hohenlohe, and attended by the Duchess of Sutherland and a brilliant suite. Her Majesty, who wore a lilac and white dress, green velvet mantle, and white bonnet, looked extremely well. Prince Albert wore the uniform of a Field-Marshal, while the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and another Royal visitor wore the white uniform of the Austrian army. The Queen courteously acknowledged the cheers of the multitude, as "God Save the Queen" pealed out from the bands of the various regiments which assisted at the parade.

The distribution of the medals immediately commenced, after an evolution which may be termed a kind of *coup de théâtre*. The various recipients of the medals were, as we have stated, formed in line in rear of the Foot Guards. The Duke of Cambridge ordered both lines to form four

deep; and then the rear line, passing through the front line, marched until it arrived at a distance of 100 feet from the dais, when the word "halt" was given. The recipients of the medals then formed in line, and her Majesty stood face to face with her brave soldiers of the Crimea. The Sailors and Marines formed in line on the left of the Guards. A murmur of applause ran round the countless assemblage to see thus drawn up in the order of their precedence—Cavalry, Royal Horse Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Guards, and Infantry of the Line—the gallant fellows who have done their part in sustaining the honour of our country, and poured out their blood like water in its defence.

The officers and soldiers then passed before her Majesty in single file, the band playing the "Coronation March" from the "Prophète." As they arrived at the left side of the dais, each man handed to Major-General Wetherall a card containing his name, his rank, and, if wounded, at what battle. These particulars were read out by the Adjutant-General for the information of the Queen and Court. On her Majesty's right stood the Minister for War, who handed the medals successively to her Majesty, which her Majesty handed to the men with the sweetest grace and dignity. The first person who received the medal was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a shout rang out from the multitude which alike expressed the public sense of the Royal Duke's deserts and a consciousness of the high gratification which it must have afforded the Queen to see in the van of that gallant body one so nearly allied to her in blood and friendship. Then came Colonel Macdonald, the Duke's Aide-de-Camp, Major-General the Earl of Lucan, Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, who was greeted with loud cheers, Major-General the Hon. J. Scarlett, with their respective staffs, and the Cavalry in the order of their regiments. The Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant-General Sir J. Burgoyne, G.C.B., followed. Then came the officers and men of the three regiments of Foot Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Next advanced the infantry of the line, under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans and his staff, with Major-General Torrens and his staff.

It is impossible to describe the mingled sensations of admiration and pity which went like an electric thrill through the vast multitude as they saw that line of heroes, whose gaunt and pallid forms, scarred features, and maimed and mutilated limbs, told alike the story of their bravery, and of their manly endurance of horrible and heart-rending suffering and privation. Many of those who hobbled upon crutches or walked painfully with the assistance of a stick wore upon their arms the emblems of mourning for some brother or near relative, now reposing on the hill-side at Balaklava, or in the hospital graveyard of Scutari. To every one of the wounded, whether soldiers or officers, her Majesty said some kind word, or asked some gracious question. Many of the poor fellows were almost overcome by their emotion and by the sweetness of her Majesty's condescension, and many a moistened eye upon the Royal dais bore witness to the intimate sympathy that exists between the Palace and the Camp. A few of the private soldiers appeared to lose their self-possession for a moment on finding themselves thus brought into the very presence of the "divinity that doth hedge a King;" but for the most part the brave fellows exhibited a simple gratitude and manly self-respect which did them infinite honour.

Three officers, whose wounds rendered them unable to walk, were wheeled past her Majesty in Bath chairs. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Troubridge, of the 7th Fusiliers, who lost both his feet in action, was the first of these maimed heroes. The Queen, leaning over the chair, handed Sir Thomas his medal with the most gracious gesture, and conferred upon the delighted officer the post of Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty. Captain Sayer, of the 3rd Fusiliers, was also compelled to receive his medal from his wheeled chair, and her Majesty's sympathy was here also manifested with the liveliest grace. Another gallant sufferer, Captain Currie, of the 19th Foot, was scarcely able to walk the length of the dais, even with the aid of a pair of crutches; and his helpless condition and severe sufferings deeply excited the sympathy, not only of the Sovereign, but of his comrades in arms. When the Highland regiment passed before the dais the band changed the tune to the "Blue Bells of Scotland," and "Whaur hae ye been a' day?" Such fine stalwart fellows were some of these Highlanders that one might have thought that the finest men of the regiment were also the bravest, or that they had been selected as much for their physical prowess as for their valour. As the men received the medal they passed towards the line of sentries on the Admiralty side, where they became the objects of eager but respectful curiosity. Upon many faces the lines of suffering yet remained, and here and there might be seen traces of that resentful rigidity of face, that fierce and sullen despair in their dark eyes, which those who saw them lying in their blankets in the hospital at Scutari have depicted with such graphic power.

When the soldiers had passed before the Royal dais, the Royal Navy and Marines, under Vice-Admiral Dundas, presented themselves—the gallant Admiral being the first to receive the medal from the Queen, the band playing "Rule Britannia." The soldier had, according to regulation, satisfied the necessities of the service by touching his hat to the Sovereign; but Jack took his off long before he approached the dais. The senior officers of the Royal Navy having passed the dais, then came the turn of the midshipmen, smart gallant little fellows, who, in all the glory of white kid gloves, received such an honour from the hands of their Sovereign as middies never received before. The seamen followed; and when it appeared that any man had been wounded, the inquiries of the Queen were made with an earnestness and sympathy which appeared to be highly relished by the rough, but honest tars. The marines brought up the rear; and no body of men better deserved to participate in the honours and distinctions of such a day.

The distribution of medals having been brought to a close, the detachments from the dépôts of various regiments in the Crimea who had been allowed to witness the ceremony, but who have not seen service yet, marched to the rear of the Guards and formed there. The Guards, who all wore their new scarlet tunic regimentals, then marched past and saluted the Queen, which brought to a termination the imposing pageant. The Royal carriages drove up, the bands again played "God Save the Queen," and her Majesty left the ground amid the cheering of the people, returning to Buckingham Palace by the Centre Mall.

After the parade the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who had received medals were formed in line and marched to the Queen's Riding-school, Fimlico, where a substantial repast was prepared for them, and the sailors, marines, and marine artillery. During the dinner her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, paid them a visit. A party of seamen and marines also enjoyed an *ad fresco* entertainment at the Admiralty Gardens.

The following are the names of those who were honoured with the Crimean Medal:—

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, G.C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B.
Major-General the Earl of Lucan.
Major-General the Earl of Cardigan.
Major-General the Hon. J. Scarlett.
Major-General Torrens.
4th Dragoon Guards: Captain Robertson, Lieutenant Custer.
5th: Captains Swinden, Elliot; Surgeon M'Culloch.
Royal Dragoons: Captains Elmsall, Sykes; Lieutenants Hartopp, Cruise; Veterinary-Surgeon Poole.
2nd Dragoons: Captain Sutherland, Lieutenant Frendersgast.
4th Light Dragoons: Captains Hatton, Ellis; Lieutenant Booth; Assistant-Surgeon Crighton.
6th Dragoons: Lieutenant White, Cornet Anderson.
8th Hussars: Cornet Reilly.
11th: Captains Dallas, Trevelyan; Cornet Silver.
13th Light Dragoons: Lieutenants King, Macneil, M'Lean; Cornet Greatrex.
17th Lancers: Colonel Lawrenson, Captains Hartopp (late), Morgan (late), and Lieutenant Wombwell (late).
Royal Artillery: Lieutenant-Colonels Lake, Gambier, Irving, Rowan, Treese; Majors Paynter, Maude, D'Aguilar, Turner, Franklin, Shakespear, Yelverton, Baddeley, Barstow, Yates; Captains Youngsband, Fraser, Vernon, Taswell, Richards, Dashwood, Brandon, Haviland, Bredin, Morris; Lieutenants Phillips, Markham, Tucker, Watson; Assistant-Surgeons Gilborne.
Royal Engineers: Captains Cribb, Lovell, Ravenhill; Lieutenants Lempreire, Phillips, Stokes.
Grenadier Guards: Lieutenant-Colonels Bradford, Matland; Majors Tipping, De Horsey, Cameron; Captains Burgoyne, Sturt; Quartermaster Lilley, Surgeon Nicoll.
Coldstream Guards: Colonels the Hon. G. Upton, Newton; Lieutenant-Colonels Lord Frey, Lord Lucken, Wilson; Brevet-Major Felling; Captains Baring, Lord Bingham, Fitzroy, Hon W. Boyle, Maxse, Ambert; Surgeon Skelton.
Scots Fusilier Guards: Colonel Ridley, Lieutenant-Colonels Tyrwhitt, Berkeley, Dalrymple; Major Shuckburgh; Captains Fraser, Gipps, Damer, Knollys, Lord Enslinmore; Lieutenants Annesley, Beaumont.
Royal Regiment: Captain Coles, Surgeon Hearn.
4th Foot: Captain Trevor.
7th Fusiliers: Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. Troubridge; Captains Rose, Tryon, Butler, Carpenter, Neville, Conry, Fitz Gerald, Watson; Lieuts. the Hon. A. Crofton, Disney, M'Henry.
14th Foot: Captain Maycock.
17th: Captains Earle, Brinckman.
18th: Captain Swinburn.
19th: Lieutenant-Colonel Unett; Captains Barrett, Clay, Morrison, Currie, Jennings; Lieutenants Unett, Thompson, Mitford.
20th: Captains M'Neil, Lett.
21st: Lieutenant-Colonel Haines, Brevet-Major Boldero, Lieutenant Stevens.
23rd: Captains Bulwer, Bathurst, Sayer, Granville, John Clarke.
28th: Major Lindsell, Brevet-Major Wakefield, Captain Orlebar.
30th: Brevet-Majors Rose, Fakenham, Dickson, Bayley; Captains O'Brien, Harcourt, Falkner; Assistant-Surgeon Fyfe.
33rd: Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Gough; Captain Nugent; Lieuts. Siree, Greenwood, Owens, Kenrick.
34th: Captain Puget.
38th: Captains Craster, Beswick, Gloster; Quartermaster Doherty.

39th: Captains Newport, Wilson, Agnew, Dixon.
40th: Captains Meredith, Birch, Bush, Stewart; Assistant-Surgeons King, Abbott.
42nd: Lieutenant-Colonels Tulloch, Cameron; Brevet-Major Campbell; Captains Wilkinson, Whentley; Paymaster Mullingar.
44th: Captains Micklethwait, Streetfield; Brevet-Major Browne, Lieutenant Bradford.
46th: Major Vesey, Captains Fane, Waddy, Llewellyn; Lieutenants Waddy, Whittion.
47th: Lieutenant-Colonel Haly, Brevet-Majors Sankey, Loddor; Captain Phillips.
48th: Captains Astley, Corbush, Rucker; Lieutenant Cahill.
50th: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Major Wear, Assistant-Surgeon Noot.
53rd: Lieutenant-Colonel Powell (late Major of the 57th Regiment).
55th: Colonel Warren, Major Coates, Captains Bisset, Armstrong, Barnston, Marsh, England, Hume, Brown; Lieutenant Twysden.
57th: Captain Copeland, Lieutenant Assistant-Surgeon Scott.
63rd: Lieutenant-Colonel Dalzell, Major Harries, Captains Bamford, Fairlough, Cockburn, Johns; Surgeon Watt, Assistant-Surgeon Flower.
68th: Captains Morant, Storer, Seymour, Fitzroy; Lieutenants Light, Cator; Assistant-Surgeon Johnston.
71st: Captains Blennerhassett, Smith.
77th: Lieutenant-Colonel Stratton, Captain Carden.
79th: Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor; Captains Matland, Miller, Cunningham, Freme, Mure; Paymaster Cornes.
88th: Major Brown; Captains Crosse, Baynes, Riley, Henning; Lieutenant Radcliffe.
89th: Captains Phillips, Nixon; Lieutenant Cresswell.
90th: Captain Guise, Lieutenant Irbey.
93rd: Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, Captain Dawson, Lieutenant Clayhill, Assistant-Surgeon Finclair.
95th: Lieutenant-Colonel Hume; Captains Charlton, Garrard, Morgan; Lieutenants Bazalgette, Smith, Boothby.
97th: Captain Annesley.
101st: Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Bradford, Horsford; Majors Hardinge, Elrington; Brevet-Majors Edme of Errol, Elliot; Captains Inglis, Nixon, Warren, Bailor, Bouchier, Ross, Rowles, Nevillgate, Drummond, Deedes, Lindsey.
Staff, Unattached, &c.: Lieut.-Colonel Hon. J. Macdonald, Brevet-Major Macdonald, 92nd Regiment; Major Walker, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Leslie, Major Horse Guards; Lieut.-Colonel Jeffreys, Parkhouse Dp 1; Captains Clifton, Carpenter, 7th Dragoon Guards; Captain Coates (wounded); Majors Nasmyth, Kane, East India Company's Service; Lieut.-Colonel Evelyn, Turkish Staff.
Medical Staff: Drs. Dumbreck, Forrest, Deputy-Inspectors-General; Ewing, Saunders, Staff-Surgeons; Darcy, Mulock, Mitchell, Stewart, Assistant-Surgeons.
Acting Commissariat Clerks: Le Maître, Brown.
Chaplain: Rev. R. Haplin.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

1st Royal Dragoons: Private Samuel Woodwards (wounded).
4th Dragoon Guards: Corporal Schofield (wounded), Private Parke, Farrier Innis.
5th: Corporal E. Malone (wounded), Privates Carnay, Wilkins.
6th: Privates C. Stockwell.
2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys): Privates Alexander Turner (wounded), Charles Adam, Robert Hunter.
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons: Sergeant-Major Alexander Shields (wounded), Private James Watts (wounded), Michael Rooke (wounded), John Brevin.
4th Light Dragoons: Sergeant David Gillam (wounded), Privates Thomas Moon (wounded), William Simpson, Healey Stratton.
8th Hussars: Privates Macdonald, Saddle, Twohey.
11th: Sergeants John Breeze (wounded), John Kilvert (wounded); Corporal Clark, Privates Milburn (wounded), Walker (wounded).
13th Light Dragoons: Privates Mountain, Gibbons, Keene (wounded), William Dinmock; Private John Yates (wounded).
Coldstream Guards, 2nd Battalion: Sergeant-Major Talbot (wounded), Sergeants Thomas Austin (wounded), Robert Harvey, William Talbot; Corporal Frederick Bridges (wounded); Privates William Scrutton (wounded), John King (wounded), John Simmons, Thomas Garrard, John Rutter (wounded), John Burt (wounded), Emanuel Barnard (wounded), Samuel Barr, William Burrill (wounded), John Hoy (wounded), Peter Burtonwood (wounded), Walter Robinson, Joseph Hawkins (wounded), James Hadley, James Lacey, William Clatworthy (wounded), Frederick Sheldrake (wounded), William Nicholas (wounded), Wyndham Gould (wounded), James Ashkettle.
Scots Fusilier Guards, 2nd Battalion: Sergeants Richard Bye and John Craw; Corporal J. C. Moulton; Privates William Joy, William M'Lagan, Thomas Walters, William Roberts, James M'Kay, William Byatt, Benjamin Drummond, Jonathan Emory, Alexander Hannan, Duncan Menzies, Elijah Richens (sick), Peter Grimmond, Charles Strey, Peter Raffil, John Pyle, George Biddlecombe, George Watt; Drummers John Lilley, William Juggins.
Royal Regiment: Lance-Sergeant J. Roberts, Privates Patrick O'Donnel, John Manson, Samuel Devan.
3d King's Own: Corporal Peter Dunn, Lance-Corporal James Ponton, Privates John Connolly, Jesse Quail.
Royal Fusiliers: Sergeant Thomas Sarjeant (wounded), Privates Thomas Court (wounded), James Mooney (wounded), William Barrack (wounded).
9th: Sergeant R. Ridd; Privates H. Smith, J. Coyle, T. Madigan.
19th: Sergeant P. Duld (wounded), Privates J. O'Callaghan (wounded), J. Hicks, J. Edie.
20th: Corporal M. Smith, Privates J. Adams (wounded), J. Stokes (wounded), W. Webb (wounded).
21st Fusiliers: Corporal Lawson, Privates Bradshaw (wounded), Lyons, Talbot.
23rd: Corporal S. Lock, Privates T. Owens (wounded), J. Beachy (wounded), J. Shave (wounded).
30th: Privates Patrick Fitzgerald, William Carey, John Edwards, William Wild.
30th (detachment): Sergeant John Taylor, Corporal Michael Welsh, Private Richard Welsh.
33rd (Duke of Wellington's): Colour-Sergeant William Mason (wounded), Sergeant William Keane (wounded), Privates James Gaffney (wounded), Jeremiah Crowley (wounded), William Hurton (wounded).
35th: Colour-Sergeant James Stone (wounded), Corporal William Goodall (wounded), Privates Isaac Kite (wounded), James Stone (wounded).
41st: Corporal Eljah Thomas, Lance-Corporal Robert Welsman (wounded); Privates Martin Truiston (wounded), Denis O'Connell (wounded).
42nd: Corporal Fox, Privates Thomas Lyal (wounded), Thomas Such (wounded), George Laven.
44th: Lance-Corporal George Rogers (wounded), Privates William Carney (wounded), Daniel Moloney (wounded), Henry George (wounded).
46th: Sergeant William Spooner, Privates Daniel Reedwood, John Ryan, James Goss (wounded).
47th: Lance-Sergeant Charles Cross (wounded), Lance-Corporal Charles Williams (wounded), Privates James Sadler (wounded), Peter Gallagher.
49th: Sergeant Robert Cross, Corporal John Cunningham (wounded), Privates C. Coleman, Limes Harin (wounded).
50th: Colour-Sergeant Cornelius Wrenn, Privates George Young, James Land, Hugh Quinn.
53th: Privates John Foster, Edward Fox (wounded), John Farrell (wounded), Daniel H.
57th: Corporals J. Keeting (wounded), H. Smith (wounded), Private W. Noble (wounded).
63rd: Sergeant W. Prouse (wounded), Privates Denis Hague, James Gaffney, William Erwin.
68th Light Infantry: Privates Patrick Reid (wounded), John Boden.
71st: Sergeant-Major Robert Patridge, Corporal Charles Dillon (wounded), Privates Samuel Brown, Matthew Crowwell, Charles Yellor.
79th Highlanders: Sergeant John M'Erwen, Privates Alexander M'Donald (wounded), James Anderson (wounded), Charles Borthwick.
88th: Sergeant O'Flynn (wounded), Privates Martin Day (wounded), Patrick Kelly (wounded), Thomas Kilalea (wounded).
90th Light Infantry (detachment): Privates John Hall, John Thompson, John Bull.
93rd Highlanders: Sergeant Alexander M'Donald (wounded); Privates Ervan, John M'Kay.
95th: Sergeant Joseph Murphy (wounded), Privates Joseph Chun (wounded), Henry Haslem (wounded), Patrick Mullany (wounded).
97th: Corporal Daniel Madden, Privates John Holbrook, Henry Serjeant, Charles Taylor.
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Corporal William Mugridge (wounded), Privates Thomas Pate (wounded), William Carleton (wounded), T. Dulahan (wounded).
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Colour-Sergeant Andrew Holdaway, Sergeant James Johnson, Private John Titcombe.
Royal Artillery: Sergt.-Major J. Hains, Quartermaster-Sergt. W. Brown, Staff-Wheeler C. Carthew, Sergeant-Farrier John Phillips, Colour-Sergeants Thomas Owens and William Nash, Sergeants William Crawford (wounded), John Hopper (wounded), Corporals Clifton Trollope, William Wallace, Edmund Weston; Bombardiers Robert Coy, Alexander Macdonald (wounded in the trenches); Gunner Henry Lindsell, Drivers William Coachman, David Finley; Bombardiers Henry Elliott, Robert Hawkins (wounded at Inkerman); Gunners and Drivers James Goodman, Henry Sutton, James Hagshaw (wounded at Inkerman), Andrew Robinson (wounded at the Albuja), Robert Robinson (wounded at Inkerman), John Holmes, William Lamers, Thomas Billington, Alexander Thompson, William Dixon, Hugh Reilly, Charles Hughes (wounded in the trenches), Henry Bush, John Davis, Henry Silver, John Pressly (wounded in the trenches), John E. Boot, George Gibbs; Bombardier Peter Macintosh.

ROYAL NAVY.

Vice-Admiral J. W. Deans Dundas.
Captains C. Graham, late of the Rodney; Lord G. Paulet, late of the Bellerophon; C. J. F. Ewart, late Commander of the Trafalgar; A. F. Kynaston, late in command of the Spitfire; C. Eden, late of the London; H. D. Rogers, late Commander of the Albion; S. C. Daeres, late of the Sanspareil; Lord E. Russell, late of the Vengeance; H. F. Greville, Trafalgar.
Commanders W. K. Rolloan, late Lieutenant of the Agamemnon; J. N. Norman, late of the Trafalgar (severely wounded); W. H. Bridge, late Lieutenant of the Vengeance; W. G. Jones, late Lieutenant of the Firebrand; John W. D. Macdonald, late Flag-Lieutenant.
Major Walker, 7th Dragoon Guards, served in the Bellerophon, October 17.
Lieutenants G. Taylor, late of the Arcthusa; H. W. Wilberforce, late of the Trafalgar; the Hon. M. H. Nelson, late of the Samos; G. A. T. Drake, late of the Arcthusa; J. Bull, Sanspareil (severely wounded); H. Rogers, late of the Arcthusa; J. Borrett, late of the Britannia; W. L. Wilson, late of the Vengeance (wounded); H. L. Holder, late of the Vengeance; the Hon. R. Capel, late of the Britannia; J. E. Griffiths, of the Britannia; W. R. Boulton, Bellerophon; A. Henderson, late of the Samos; W. H. Anderson, Sanspareil (wounded); J. Robinson, late of the Trafalgar; W. Waymouth, late of the Sanspareil; P. Sullivan, late of the London; L. Lambert, late of the Spitfire; Lord E. Cecil, late of the Leander; the Hon. H. W. Chetwynd (wounded of the Sphinx); J. Berkeley, Vengeance.
Second Masters Mr. C. Parkinson, of the Sanspareil (wounded); Mr. W. H. Fawcner, late of the Vengeance.
Mates Mr. J. W. Lambe, late of the Trafalgar; Mr. G. T. Nicholas, Retribution.
Midshipmen Medlicott, of the Bellerophon; the Hon. Maurice Wingfield, late of the Vengeance; F. H. Flood, late of the Bellerophon; W. H. M. Molynous, Sanspareil; A. C. Adams, Sanspareil; B. S. Hamilton, late of the Retribution; F. Durant, late of the Trafalgar; W. Stirling, Coldstream Guards, late of the Britannia; N. S. F. Digby, late of the Britannia.
Mr. J. T. U. Bremner, M.D., late of the Sanspareil.
Surgeon: Dr. W. Graham, late of the Vengeance; Dr. H. T. S. Beveridge, late of the Samson.
Assistant-Surgeon Mr. R. Creighton, Trafalgar.
Paymaster Mr. W. Hamilton, late of the Britannia.
Engineers: Mr. E. T. B. Bird, late of the Terrible; Mr. R. C. Reynolds, late of the Agamemnon.
Clerk Mr. C. K. Foulkes, Bellerophon.
Boatswain Mr. J. Starling, late of the Samson.
Sailors: J. Beer, Armorer; J. S. Joste, carpenter's crew.
Bellerophon: H. Bridges, chief quartermaster; J. Rowe, second captain of foretop; W. Dawe, armorer; S. Pain, sailmaker's crew.
Sanspareil: T. Brown, chief quartermaster; W. Fost, J. Mooney, E. Pengelly, leading seamen.
Arcthusa: Thomas Thorne, gunner's mate (wounded); William Mason, Charles West, George Pearce, leading seamen.
Retribution: James Garland, admiral's cox-wain; John Goulding, John Board, able seamen; James Gribble.
Vengeance: Frederick Melson, captain of afterguard; Jacob Jillard, James Willis, Robert Payne, leading seamen.
Britannia: Charles Brooks, admiral's coxswain; Daniel Coakley, gunner's mate; Michael Somers, John Elm, able seamen.
Trafalgar: John James, captain of forecabin; Joseph Ridley, Charles Smith, leading seamen; Joseph Day, able seaman.

ROYAL MARINES.

Captains W. H. March (severely wounded) E. P. Usher; Lieutenants E. H. Cox, E. M'Arthur, P. G. Wm. Francis Walton.
Chatham Division: Colour-Sergeant Edward Smith, Lance-Corporal William Hoyer; Privates Frederick Henson, James Schooling, William Climpson, James Jackson, George Osborn, Charles Goff (wounded).
Portsmouth Division: Sergeant Henry Edsell, Corporal William Chase; Privates Timothy Lyons, Benjamin Bush, Charles Fletcher, Edward Woolley, George Haggood.
Plymouth Division: Colour-Sergeants Edward, Richard (severely wounded), Henry Batchelor; Privates John Angel (wounded), Thomas Gooden, John Staniford, George Board, Samuel Barnes, William Bates, George Watts.
Woolwich Division: Corporal Patrick Farrell; Privates William Robinson, William Wrenby, John M'Claming, William Midgley, John E. Hutchinson, Robert Woods, Charles Robinson (wounded), John M'Elroy (wounded), John Bunton (wounded), Robert Quinn (wounded), Joshua France (wounded), Robert Wilson (wounded), and Joseph Sutters (wounded).
Artillery Companies: Sergeant William Rigney, Bombardier Michael Flynn; Gunners Samuel Smith, Edward Tibbs, William J. Hewlett, Robert Kennedy, John Melhuish.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LAST week I had to chronicle the rare occurrence of a field-day in the House of Lords; this week has given us the incident of a "cross" in the House of Commons. The sort of thing has happened before, but not with the unblushing completeness of Monday night. The disappointment of the crowds of people who hurried over early dinners so as to get down to Westminster in time to hear what they anticipated would be the great debate of the Session, and then found that the matter had been arranged out of court, was comical, and reminds one of what happened in former days, on the unexpected break-up of Lord North's Government. On that occasion there was a crowded house. Every one expected a long debate—it rained hard—and the members sent their carriages away. To the surprise of every one, instead of showing a bold front to the attacks of his adversaries, the Premier calmly informed the House that he and his colleagues had resigned in the afternoon, and thereupon moved the adjournment, which—as there was no business before the House except the intended badgering of a Ministry which had ceased to exist—was forcedly carried. "There is some good in being in the secret, gentlemen," said the ex-Minister, as he passed down Westminster-hall to his carriage, addressing the discomfited groups who were peering out through the rain in the vain hope of arresting some arrant hackney-coach. Certainly so decided a cross as that of Monday night was never not fought; but, as members of all parties were implicated in the transaction, the tendency is to treat the matter rather as a good joke than otherwise. Whether the character of the House of Commons stands the higher for such jokes is a question.

An eruption of Vesuvius, exceeding in severity any that has occurred for a great number of years, was, at the last accounts, still continuing. In these days hardly any occurrence gets the honour of serious treatment; where our fathers shuddered we prefer to laugh—just as they listened to Siddons, and our predilections incline to Keely. So, instead of those emotions of terror and sublimity which so great a convulsion of nature would have excited in the minds of the spectators in former days, now the sensations experienced appear to be principally those of amusement. Vesuvius in its fury is looked upon in the light of a popular performer: people order their carriages, and drive to Castelmare, or scramble to the Hermitage or the Somma, just as they would go to the opera, or the San Carlo, with a grateful sense of the advantage, never absent from the Neapolitan mind, of not having to pay for their seats. If eruptions could be had to order, no doubt the Sorrente Railway Company would get one up every year, for they are making much money of this one by running trains, filled with the curious, every quarter of an hour to Portici. The art of advertising is not much known in Naples, or the walls would doubtless disappear beneath posters, composed on the Vauxhall or Cremorne model, as thus—"Immense attraction!!! Grand Eruption! Floods of Lava—Destruction of Vineyards—probable overwhelming of Castelmare! Tickets for the grand stand to be had at the office. Refreshments by Messieurs Cecchi and Boschi," &c. It may be as well to remark that in one respect the eruption seems to have been hitherto almost harmless: we have heard of little, if any, loss of life.

In answer to a question relating to the mysterious engine proposed by Lord Dundonald to be employed in the destruction of Sebastopol and Cronstadt, Lord Palmerston has said that, although he could say nothing positive, it appeared to him that the difficulties of its employment were almost unconquerable. One cannot guess what may be the exact nature of Lord Dundonald's invention; but no very deep science is requisite to know that there exist explosive mixtures compared with which gunpowder is as harmless as a child's toy, and which, introduced, even in small quantities, within a hostile fortress, would by their explosion absolutely pulverise the most solid ramparts. Probably the most active agent of this kind with which we are acquainted is that which chemists call chloride of azote (a combination of chlorine gas and nitrogen) which has hitherto been only procured in the form of very small globules, of an oily liquid. The explosive force of this substance far exceeds that of any other known. Almost anything—even a bare touch by a piece of metal—sets it off; and a globule no bigger than a large pea will blow a hole in a thick table. A pint bottle of this agreeable fluid would certainly blow Sebastopol "into the middle of next week," if a man in a balloon could drop it into one of the batteries. It is only a question if it would not also blow the Allied armies and the Crimea itself into the Black Sea. But then who could, or would, make a pint bottle of it?—or, supposing it made, and the city containing the manufacturer's laboratory to have escaped the dangers of the process, who is to take charge of it, or carry it where it is wanted? Many people think that Lord Dundonald's plan has some reference to the use of balloons. If so it would not be the first time that balloons have been used in warfare: they were successfully employed by Dumouriez for the purpose of reconnoitring, I think, before the battle of Jemappes.

A long letter, signed Verbena, has appeared in the *Times*, setting forth in very lively terms the amount of crowding, pushing, hustling, struggling, inflicted and undergone by ladies and gentlemen who attend the Drawing-rooms at St. James's. No doubt it is very bad, but the English people have themselves to thank for it. It is hard to conceive for what earthly reason, unless out of kindness to the milliners, half the people who attend Drawing-rooms do so. To say that the object is to show respect to the Queen appears to me simple nonsense. The fact is, the English have a mania for going to Court. In foreign capitals, our Ministers are plagued out of their lives by applications from all sorts of people "to be presented." Quantities of applications are made, as I happen to know, after every Drawing-room, at the Chamberlain's office, for certificates of presentation. Of course there are no such things, but the reason of asking for them is the notion that no one can be presented at a foreign Court unless he or she has first undergone the operation at home. The consequence of this singular anxiety to bow or curtsy to the Sovereign is, that a thousand people are almost squeezed to death, where the two or three hundred who appeared at St. James's in former times could move about in comfort.

THE LATE "O." SMITH'S LIBRARY.—The library of this well-known comedian (whose real name was Richard John Smith) was sold, by auction, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Piccadilly, last week—the sale occupying three days. Few among the frequenters of the Adelphi Theatre, where the deceased gentleman's impersonations of diabolical and human atrocities have alternately horrified and amused, would have supposed that, in his private pursuits, the laborious student and assiduous "collector" were combined. Evidence of this, however, is furnished by the catalogue of his library, which contains upwards of 1000 articles, chiefly books, the selection of which is alike creditable to the good taste and discrimination of the late possessor; while the careful manuscript notes and occasional illustrative drawings by his hand bear testimony that his books served not as mere garniture to his shelves. The collection was not one of rarities, but consisted mainly of useful books. A few of the more remarkable were the following, viz.:—Lot 312, collections for a dramatic every-day book, formed by the late Mr. Smith, and entirely in his singularly neat and beautiful autograph, sold for £8. Lot 313, dramatic autographs, consisting of letters of David Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, and many other dramatic celebrities, sold for £6 2s. 6d. Lot 483, Percy Society's publications, sold for £8. Lot 532, a set of Ritson's works, sold for £6 2s. 6d. Lot 558, a collection of materials towards an history of the English stage, by the late Richard John Smith, Esq., 25 vols., sold for £31. Lot 559, manuscript and printed collections relative to the English stage, compiled by the late Mr. Joseph Hazlewood, 9 vols., sold for £25. Lot 604, Garrickiana, a collection of engravings to illustrate the life and theatrical career of David Garrick and his contemporaries, in two atlas folio volumes, sold for £95. Lot 610, a series of Hogarth's works, sold for £12 10s. Lot 871, Theatrical Caricatures, a large collection of engravings, mounted in a volume, sold for £7 7s. Lot 872, Title-pages, a very large and interesting collection, presenting examples by Fonthoile, Cross, Dorigny, De Bry and others, in two vols., sold for £5 12s. Lot 876, Wilkinson (J.) Theatrical Illustrations, memorials of ancient playhouses and modern theatres, copiously illustrated, by the late Mr. Smith, sold for £8. After the books were sold some curiosities and personal relics of the late owner, but presenting nothing remarkable—amongst them (lot 994) knife used in playing *Shylock*, by the late Edmund Kean, sold for 12s.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. K., Manchester.—We have received but one of the Games, and shall be glad to have some other specimens.
J. T., Tottenham.—The Solution of 581 as given by us is perfectly correct, omitting the superfluous letters (ch at White's 1st move); and if Black take the Rook, as you suggest, he is obviously mated next move.
A. F., Florence.—Your letter of the 28th ult., and the subsequent enclosures, have duly arrived. The translations are admirably done.
J. C. HAYLESS.—1. It shall be submitted to the author, and we hope may prove incorrect, as it is always a pity to find a clever Problem in other respects, admitting of a commonplace solution. 2. We have no recollection of receiving any correct Solutions of yours which were not noticed.
A. K., Lambeth.—Now under consideration.
M. M., Capraz, P. Deacon of Bruges, J. B. of Bridport, W. Grimshaw, H. Turton, C. M. J., C. F. H., and Mr. Kling are thanked for the Problems.
DELTA.—An early reply will very much expedite the arrangements and oblige us.
W. C. S.—If, in replying a pawn two steps, it pass over a square commanded by an adverse pawn, your opponent may take it with his pawn, as if you had played it only one step; but, of course, he cannot do that and make another move also.
S. S. T., Nottingham.—You may obtain the German "Handbook" of Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers; and the other work named of Mr. C. Skeet, publisher, King-William-street, Charing-cross.
C. W., Sunbury.—1. Your Problem is not quite up to the standard. 2. The Solutions are correct. 3. We are too much driven for space to reprint the position you ask for.
H. P., Penzance.—Simply because Black would have rook-mated his King to Q R 2nd, and then have won the game.
C. G., Ashwell.—We have no room at present for the Solution, or it should be given.
W. C. C., Streatham.—No. 6 shall have insertion. No. 7 is below par.
GUFFYN, STEPHEN, E. L. B.—The Solution of the "Smothered Mate," which Lucena gives, is—1. Q to K 6th (ch). 2. Kt to K B 7th (ch). 3. Kt to K R 6th (double ch). 4. Q to K Kt 8th (ch). 5. Kt to K B 7th—Mate; and in the modern versions of this beautiful stratagem the Pieces are so arranged that they admit of no other.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 585, by Abaddon, Yiddaw, Arty, J. P., Guernsey; E. H., Norwich; S. T., Falmouth; C. W., Sunbury, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 586, by Arty, Yiddaw, J. P., Guernsey; E. H., Norwich; T., Addison; C. E. B., Dublin; Ernest, M. P., Septimus, Philip, F. R. S., Alexander, G. P., P. T. M., W. G., W. C. C., Streatham, O. P. Q., J., Stonehouse, F. R. of Norwich; Bayliss, Lorenzo, Belfast, Edmonton, Pater-Familias, Dogberry, Onclphorus, D. D., Bumble, Artilleryman of Woolwich, Medicus, Dot, Argus, T. F. G., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 585.

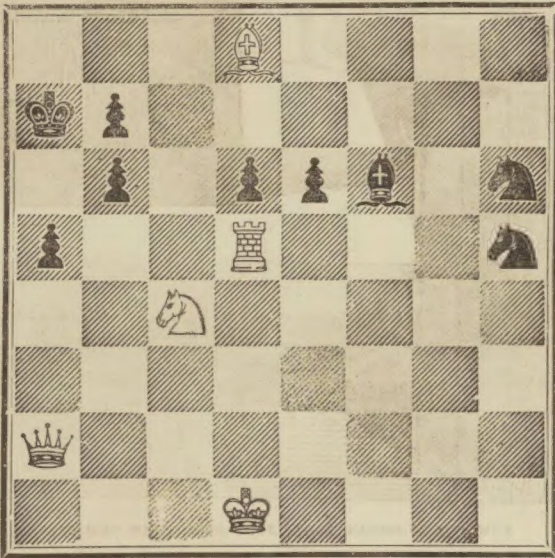
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B sq	Q to K Kt sq	3. Q to K B 4th	P takes Q
2. Kt from Q 3rd to K B 2nd (ch)	B takes Kt	4. R to K R 4th—Mate	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 586.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to B 3rd	3. B takes R	R takes R P (best)
2. Q to Q Kt 8th	R takes P (ch)	4. B to K Kt 5th	Anything
	(best)	5. Kt mates	

PROBLEM No. 588.

By Mr. H. TURTON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Match between MM. LA ROCHE and DE RIVIERE.

This contest has terminated somewhat unexpectedly, and in a manner more satisfactory, perhaps, to the *amour propre* of the combatants than to the expectations of the public, who are not generally very fond of negative issues, whether of war or sport. The conditions of the match were, that the first who won seven games should be declared victor. After each party had scored six, just when expectation was on tiptoe for the deciding struggle, the belligerents, considering that one game was an insufficient test of superiority, agreed by mutual consent to draw stakes and count the battle drawn. No one can blame them for this arrangement: the match was of their own making, and they had an undoubted right to conclude it as they pleased. We can hardly believe, however, that either will now rest content until the question of supremacy is fairly determined, and have no doubt that another match, of a larger number of games, will take place on the next occasion of M. La Roche paying a visit to the capital.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE THIRD GAME PLAYED:—

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (M. La R.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (M. La R.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	31. K to his 2nd	K to B 2nd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd (a)	32. K R to K R sq	Kt to K Kt sq
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	33. K R to his 5th	K to his 2nd
4. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	34. Q to her 3rd	K to Q 3rd
5. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	P to Q 5th	35. Q to her 2nd	B to Q 2nd
6. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th	36. Q to her 2nd	Q R to Q B 2nd
7. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	37. K R takes P	K R takes R
8. Q Kt to Q B 2nd	K Kt to K 5th	38. Q takes R	Q takes Q
9. K B to K Kt 2nd	P to Q R 4th	39. B takes Q	P to Q Kt 4th
10. Castles	K B to K 2nd	40. R to K R 8th	R to Q B sq
11. P to Q 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	41. Q B to K R 4th	P takes P
12. K R to K sq	Castles	42. P takes P	R to Q Kt sq
13. P to K 4th	K B P takes P	43. K to Q 3rd	R to Q Kt 7th
14. P takes P	P to K 4th	44. K B to K R 3rd	R takes Q R P
15. P to K B 5th (b)	Q to Q B 2nd	45. Q B to Q 8th	R to Q B 6th (ch)
16. K Kt to K R 4th	K Kt to K sq	46. K to Q 2nd	R to Q B 7th (ch)
17. Q to K R 5th	K B takes Kt	47. K to Q 3rd	B to Q 5th
18. Q takes B	Q to her sq	48. P to K B 6th	B to Q B 7th (ch)
19. Q to K R 3rd	Q Kt to K 2nd	49. K to his 2nd	B takes K P (discovering ch)
20. P to K Kt 4th	Q to her 3rd	50. K to B sq	B to Q 6th (ch)
21. Q R to Q sq	Q R to his 3rd	51. K to Kt sq	B takes Q B P
22. Q B to Q 3rd	Q R to Q B 3rd (c)	52. P to K Kt 5th	P to Q 6th
23. Kt to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	53. P to K Kt 6th	P to Q 7th
24. Kt to Q 5th	K R to K B 2nd	54. B to K Kt 4th	Kt takes P
25. Q to K Kt 3rd (d)	P to K Kt 4th	55. B takes Kt	R to Q R 5th (ch)
26. Q B to his 3rd (e)	P to K R 3rd	56. K to R 2nd	B to Q 4th
27. P to K R 4th	K R to K Kt 2nd	57. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
28. K to B 2nd	K Kt to K B 3rd	58. R takes B	
29. P takes K Kt P	P takes P		
30. Kt takes K Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt		

And Black resigned.

(a) If the Pawn be taken, then would follow
3. P to K 4th
4. P to Q 4th
and, in a few moves, White regains a Pawn, and acquires an advantageous position.
(b) Nothing could have been gained by capturing the Pawn, since Black might always win another in return by K Kt to K Kt 5th, &c.
(c) To enable him to play the Q Kt Pawn without imprisoning his Rook.
(d) Daring and hazardous as it may seem at first sight, we should certainly in White's place have taken the Q Pawn with the Q Rook, and we are egregiously in our calculation if by that sacrifice M. La Roche would not have gained an almost decisive superiority. For example, suppose—
25. Q R takes Q P K P takes R
(The result of Black taking Kt with Kt is so obviously in favour of White, that it hardly needs to be shown.)
26. P to K 5th Q to K R 3rd
(If he play Q to her 2nd, White answers with P to K 6th, and wins easily. If he retire the Queen to her Kt sq, White simply takes Kt with Kt, checking, and then captures the Queen's Rook.)
27. P to K 6th B takes P (best)
28. Kt takes Kt (ch) K R takes Kt
29. Q takes Q P to Q 2nd
(e) It is pretty evident, from the last move made on each side, that the idea of sacrificing the Queen's Rook either did not present itself to the players, or that they saw some objection to the manoeuvre which we have overlooked. If our view is correct, the Queen's Rook might have been taken now with as much advantage as before, and the capture would certainly have imparted more vivacity and interest to the combat than the comparatively tame move made.
(f) This was done probably from apprehension of Black's playing his Kt to K Kt 3rd, but we should have preferred moving R Rook to his sq, and if the Kt were then marched to Kt 3rd, K R to R 6th would have proved a very troublesome rejoinder.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of Portugal has recovered from the measles. He was to set out for France on the 20th.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha arrived at Brussels on Saturday morning last.

A public meeting was held at Sydney on the 22nd of February, over which Sir W. Denison presided, when £6000 was subscribed towards the Patriotic Fund.

The journey of the Empress-Dowager of Russia to Berlin will take place next month. Her Majesty is to go by Warsaw, Myscowitz, and Breslau. The King of Prussia is to receive his sister on the frontier of his states, to which point, it is thought, the Emperor will conduct her Majesty.

General Canrobert has been nominated a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. Phinn, Q.C., M.P. for Bath, and Counsel to the Naval Department of the High Court of Admiralty, has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral W. A. B. Hamilton as Second Secretary to the Admiralty.

The Royal family of Sardinia has sustained another loss. The Duke de Genevois, the youngest-born child of the King, died last week.

In consequence of the death of Admiral de Mackau, there are now only two full Admirals in the French service—Admiral Parseval-Deschênes and Admiral Hamelin, both promoted on the 2nd December, 1854.

The foundation-stone of the new museum at Oxford will be laid by the Chancellor of the University (the Earl of Derby) at the approaching commemoration, on June 20.

M. Fané, Officier d'Ordonnance of the French Emperor, has carried out to the Crimea a new plan of operations, concerted between the Emperor and Marshal Vaillant.

The Prince Regent of Baden is about to contract a matrimonial alliance with the Princess Louisa, daughter of the Prince of Prussia. The Princess was born in 1838.

The Emperor Alexander has just sent to Baron de Jomini, the well-known writer on military tactics, a very flattering letter, and a valuable gold snuff-box, having his Majesty's portrait on the lid, and enriched with diamonds.

Dr. Kerndt, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Leipsic, has been sent to Paris by the Saxon Government, to make detailed reports on the different articles in the Exhibition.

Professor Rosini, the author of the novel "La Monaca di Monza," died at Pisa on the 16th, at the age of eighty.

M. Roger, who is at present on a professional tour in Germany, has been engaged for one year by an American impresario, for £8000 (200,000 fr.)

M. Godard left New Orleans in a balloon the other day, travelled 310 miles in six hours, landed his passengers at Port Gibson, Mississippi, and then resumed his voyage.

Lavigne, one of the oldest *pensionnaires* of the Académie Impériale de Musique, and the predecessor of Nourrit and Dupré, died a few days ago at Pau, his native town. He was much distinguished at the Opera for his fine tenor voice from 1808 to 1825.

G. V. Brooke, and Miss Fanny Cathcart have arrived at Melbourne, and are creating a great sensation.

The Scientific Congress of France will assemble at Puy on the 16th September next to hold its 22nd session.

The "Requiem" of Mozart is to form a part of the programme at the approaching Birmingham Festival.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted on the 12th April by the Diet of Frankfurt, the King of Hanover has annulled all the electoral laws of 1848 relative to the Chambers and the Provincial States.

The barracks which were formerly occupied at Versailles by the Guards of Louis XIV., have now received the inscription "Hôtel des Cent-Gardes."

A return moved for by Sir John Shelley, M.P., shows that the total net cost of the Victoria-street sewer amounts to £54,866.

The telegraphic line between Genoa and Nice was inaugurated on the 17th, and opened to the public on the following day.

During the period of the Exhibition the grand waterworks at Versailles will play every other Sunday afternoon.

The proposition made by Austria to the Diet, to suppress all the gaming-houses at the different baths in Germany, is likely to be adopted.

Arrangements are about to be made for issuing passports, free of charge, to continue in force for one month, to all British subjects visiting the Paris Industrial Exhibition.

A hoghead of hardware, in which revolvers and pistols were concealed, was seized by the authorities at Hull on Wednesday. It was at the Humber Dock, ready for shipment in the *Hamburg* steamer.

The recruitment of men for our "Turkish Contingent" is proceeding with success. Eight hundred horsemen arrived on the 10th at Smyrna.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Nismes on the 14th at half-past ten at night, the second being the stronger one.

Preparations are now in progress, in the garden of the Palace of Versailles, for the exhibition of horticultural produce, which is to commence on the 27th.

The latest advices from Port Phillip announce shipments of gold from London to the amount of £401,500.

The exhibitors in the Palais de l'Industrie complain that the full price of admission (5fr.) is extorted from their workmen and assistants engaged in unpacking and arranging their goods.

The Russian steam fleet in the Caspian Sea has been recently increased by four vessels, the *Astrabad*, *Count Wrongschenko*, *Ural*, and *Kura*.

In consequence of the want of water in Liverpool, it has been found necessary to make arrangements for watering the streets with salt water. The supply of fresh water from all sources, is 42,000,000 gallons a week, whereas no less than 60,000,000 is required.

All vessels loading guano at the islands of the Mexican Republic are prohibited from shooting birds on them, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

The Canadian Legislature have sanctioned, by a large majority, the additional grant of £900,000 to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Cronstadt has been declared in a state of siege. No person can hereafter enter the place without a special permission from the Governor. Workmen are at present employed in erecting light constructions for the great cattle show which is to take place in the Champ de Mars, Paris, from the 1st to the 9th of June.

The tide of emigration still continues to flow from the north of Scotland to Canada. One vessel left the city of Aberdeen last week for Quebec with 380 emigrants. The total number from that quarter during the last two months amounts to about 5000 persons.

The railway from Genoa to Lake Maggiore will be completed towards the end of June, by the opening of the section from Oleggio to Arona. Genoa will then communicate directly with Switzerland and Germany.

On the 16th of February the Council of Victoria voted £20,000 as a contribution from the colony to the Patriotic Fund.

At New York great difficulty is experienced in obtaining seamen for the Navy, notwithstanding the bounty now given.

Up to the end of last year more than 1000 tons of rich copper ore were extracted from four or five different places near the Cape of Good Hope.

The rush of travellers from the United States to Europe this season is unexampled, steamers and sailing-vessels bring out full complements of passengers each trip.

The trial of the prisoners for high treason, taken at Ballarat, commenced on the 22nd of February.

On Saturday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, the *Fortune*, an emigrant vessel, on her passage from Liverpool to Australia, was driven into Dundrum Bay, with 290 passengers on board. Only two lives were lost.

The Paris Exhibition of the Fine Arts, which may now be considered complete, contains 5028 works, from 2004 artists.

There are in the City of London 44,239 rateable houses, and in the metropolis generally, 356,334 houses.

There has been a total failure in the Newfoundland spring seal fishery. Letters from the colony give a deplorable account of the wretchedness and misery of a very large portion of its inhabitants.

The Australian clipper *James Baines* arrived in the Mersey on Sunday evening, from Melbourne, having made the voyage out and home, including detention, in five months and ten days.

A monument to the Genoese that fell in the Italian war of independence of 1848-1849 was inaugurated with great pomp on the 13th, in the Municipal Palace at Genoa, by the Syndic and the Municipality, in the presence of the staff of the National Guard and deputations from the army and navy.



NEW GRECO-ROMAN ROOM, JUST OPENED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

This apartment, which will form one of the attractive novelties to the Whitsuntide visitors, occupies the basement under the new room entitled the "Third Græco-Roman Saloon." The apartment was not originally designed for exhibition, and is, therefore, less dignified in its proportions,

and less sumptuous in its decorations, than the galleries on the principal floor. Deficiency of space, however, has led to its present appropriation to a portion of the "Græco-Roman" Collection—a term applied to those sculptures of a mixed class, which, though dating from the period of the Roman Empire, and found chiefly in Italy, were executed generally by Greek artists, and in many instances copied, or but slightly varied, from earlier Greek models.

The objects exhibited in this room are miscellaneous monuments, of subordinate rank to the ideal and historical statuary preserved in the galleries above, but by no means less interesting as illustrations of the arts, religion, and social life of the Greeks and Romans. All the articles are classified, with a view to facilitate comparison; and titles are attached to them, to explain their original application, and record, when known, the locality of their discovery. They are disposed in the following classes:—

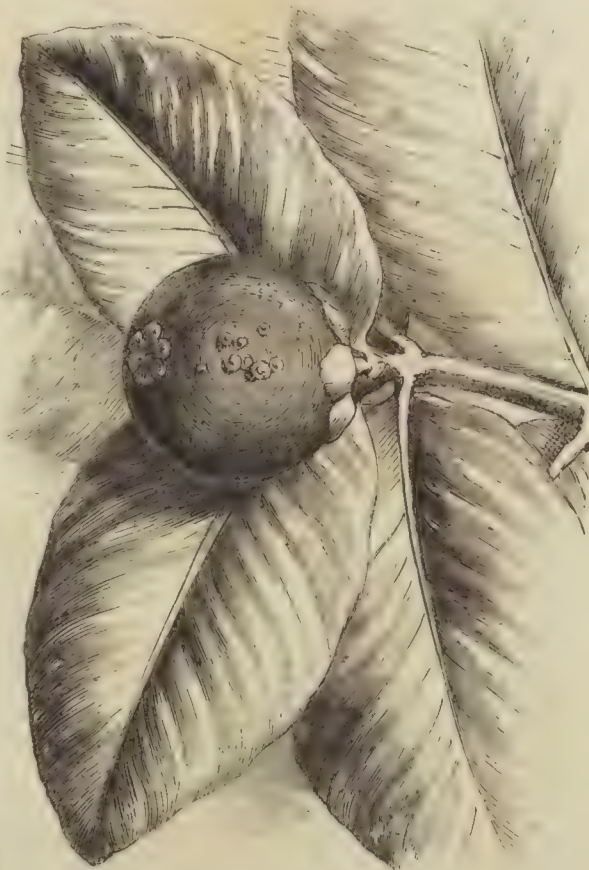
I. Vases; II. *Patera*, or bowl; III. *Labra*, or basins; IV. *Candelabra*; V. Representations of Animals; VI. Votive Human Feet; VII. *Trapezophora*, or table-supports; VIII. Sun-dial; IX. Fountains; X. Masks; XI. Sculptured Discs, originally suspended as architectural ornaments; XII. Altars; XIII. *Cippi*, or low square columns; XIV. Bath-chair; XV. Architectural Fragments, and Models; XVI. Inscribed Pig of Lead.

THE MANGOSTEEN.

THE production of this delicious tropical fruit, lately accomplished in the stove of the Duke of Northumberland, at Sion-house, is considered by those conversant with the difficulties attending the labour, as one of the greatest triumphs of modern horticulture; this being, we believe, the only successful attempt made since the introduction of the plant into England, in 1729. The ripe fruit exhibited last week at Gore-house was one of four produced by a tree sent over by Dr. Wallich from the Calcutta Botanic Garden in 1833; since which time it has received the unremitting attention of twenty-two years, before crowning the exertions of its cultivator with fruit.

The botanic name of the tree is *Garcinia Mangostana*, in the Malayan language, *Mangostans*; and it is originally a native of the Molucca Islands, whence it has been transplanted to various islands of the Indian Archipelago. We engrave the tree, and an enlarged illustration of the fruit and leaves. The former, when at its full growth, rises to the height of about twenty feet; having an extremely straight, tapering stem, with numerous horizontal branches, bearing large oval shining leaves, seven or

eight inches long. The appearance of the tree is somewhat formal, owing to the great regularity of its growth, and the straightness of the stem and branches. The flower resembles a single rose in form and colour; and is succeeded by a round fruit the size of a small orange—its colour being chocolate-red; with a shell like the pomegranate, filled with a soft juicy pulp, of exquisite flavour, which has been described as between that of the strawberry and grape, or peach and grape; and it is esteemed one of the richest fruits in existence. The specimens from Sion-house have been pronounced by connoisseurs fully equal to those of tropical growth. Dr. Garcin says (*Philos. Transact.*) the Mangosteen is esteemed the most delicious of East Indian fruits, and a great deal may be eaten without any inconvenience; it is the only fruit which sick people are allowed to eat unsparingly; it is given with safety in almost every disorder, and we are told that Dr. Solander, in

THE MANGOSTEEN (*GARCINIA MANGOSTANA*.)

FRUIT OF THE MANGOSTEEN, PRODUCED AT SION HOUSE.

the last stage of a putrid fever in Batavia, found himself insensibly recovering by sucking this delicious and refreshing Mangosteen.

It is to the care and skill of Mr. Iveson, head gardener to the Duke of Northumberland at Sion-house that this successful result of exotic fruit culture must be mainly attributed; but though the practicability of fruiting the Mangosteen in this country has been established, the same result must not be often expected, owing to the great difficulty and expense attending its accomplishment.



REVIEW OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY, ON HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

REVIEW OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

On Saturday the Hon. Artillery Company, of which Prince Albert is the Colonel, assembled to the number of about 300, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Fitzroy, M.P., and Major Reed, M.P., on their grounds in the City-road, for the purpose of commemorating the birthday of her Majesty by firing a royal double salute; on which occasion the vast area in front of the armoury, on which the union-jack conspicuously floated, was crowded with a large and fashionable company. The corps mustered about two o'clock, when, having been formed in line, it went through the usual evolutions, which lasted nearly two hours, after which a *feu de joie* was fired from thirty-one guns. A great many gentlemen connected with the Army were present, who congratulated the Lieutenant-Colonel on the efficiency of the company. The corps afterwards dined in the large room of the armoury, when the health of her Majesty was drunk with every demonstration of respect, and the other usual loyal toasts followed.

MADAME BOSIO.

MADAME ANGIOLINA BOSIO was born in Turin, and at a very early age displayed remarkable talents for music. She was sent to Milan to pursue her studies, and for seven years was a pupil of Maestro Vincelao Cattora. Such was her rapid progress in vocation that an engagement was made with her for the opening of the Teatro Ré; and her first appearance on the stage was in Verdi's Opera, "I Due Foscari." Her success was unquestionable, and offers of engagement poured in upon her from all parts of Italy. Madame Bosio accepted a contract for the Imperial Theatre at Verona, where her lyric qualifications began to be more developed, particularly in Mercadante's "Bravo." From the sunny south she travelled to the north, having been engaged as prima donna at Copenhagen. At the Court Theatre, in the Danish capital, she created a sensation in the "Sonnambula," and in Verdi's popular operas. The climate proving too cold and trying, she was compelled to decline a lucrative engagement of three years from the Danish directors; King Christian VIII. and his Queen, however, loading her with Royal presents prior to her departure. On her return to Italy she was immediately engaged by Senor de Salamanca, afterwards Minister of Finance, and one of the original backers of Persiani, in the London Royal Italian Opera undertaking for the Circo. It was here that Madame Bosio had to contend with the reminiscences of one of the most florid and accomplished vocalists of any age or country, the celebrated Madame Persiani; but Madame Bosio's fame gradually gained ground. She was eventually tempted to visit the French capital, in 1848. Her health was not good, during the stormy days of the Republic; and although her pure style attracted the attention of amateurs, her dramatic powers were not at that time sufficiently strong for the exacting Parisians. The Havannah operatic managers came into the field, and tempted Madame Bosio to quit Europe. At the Tacon theatre she achieved triumph upon triumph, ap-



MADAME BOSIO, OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.



NEW COSTUME OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

pearing in succession in Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," and "Gli Ugonotti," in Donizetti's "Lucia," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Anna Bolena," "Don Pasquale," "Elisir d'Amore;" in Bellini's "Puritani;" Verdi's "Macbeth," "Attila," &c. For three years Madame Bosio travelled and sung in the North and South American States—following in the wake of Jenny Lind, and yet commanding her position as an exponent of the pure Italian school. In 1852 Madame Bosio was engaged by Mr. Gye for the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden; and since that debut she has gradually risen in public estimation. Her career is too well known to require the repetition of notices of the operas in which she has appeared; but, in addition to the parts already enumerated as appertaining to her repertoire, Rossini's "Semiramide," "Matilda di Shabran," "Count Ory," "Mose;" Spohr's "Jessonda;" Verdi's "Rigoletto," "Ernani," "Luisa Miller," may be specified. After the London season, Madame Bosio, for the last three years, has been alternately the prima donna at the French Imperial Opera in Paris and the Italian Opera in the same capital. As an interpreter of the florid school of vocalisation Madame Bosio is now probably without a rival.

MUSIC.

THE management of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA is distinguished by remarkable activity this season. The attraction of the "Trovatore" is undiminished; it continues to be repeated to immense houses and with unabated applause. But this has not prevented Mr. Gye from bringing forward other attractions of the highest kind. Mario has reappeared—and Grisi, too, notwithstanding her formal adieu to our stage last season. Mario appeared last week in the "Puritani," and Grisi this week in the "Favorita." The great tenor is greater than ever. Last year his voice showed symptoms of decay. It had fallen off both in strength and quality; and was so uncertain that, during the whole season, he exposed the public to a series of teasing disappointments. His reappearance excited great curiosity and interest. The theatre was crammed in every part. The audience received their old favourite with the most cordial welcome; and soon found, to their agreeable surprise, not only that every trace of decay or weakness had disappeared, but that he sang better than he had done for years. He looked robust and vigorous, and his voice had not only regained the power and flexibility, but even the exquisite freshness, of his early days. Nay, more, it was generally felt and remarked that in some things he was positively improved—that he sang with a higher degree of artistic refinement and finish than he had ever exhibited before. The delight of the public, accordingly, exceeds all bounds, and Mario is an object of greater enthusiasm than ever.

In regard to Madame Grisi, it seems to have been thought necessary to prepare the public for her reappearance after her "farewell performances" of last season, and the high prices paid for boxes and stalls under that impression. A semi-apologetic announcement, accordingly, was put forth, to the effect that circumstances having prevented Madame Grisi from retiring to her residence at Florence this year, the directors naturally sought to induce her to reappear on the Covent-garden boards; that they were at first unable to prevail on her, and applied to another distinguished artiste to undertake her parts; that, having failed in this, they again applied to Madame Grisi, who at length agreed to sing for ten nights. With this preparation, the great prima donna appeared on Thursday (as already mentioned) in one of her most attractive characters. As might have been expected, there was no cause for apprehension. The public were delighted to welcome their old favourite. There was an immense house, and she was received with a tumult of applause. Grisi looked extremely well, and her voice was as rich, sweet, and mellow as ever. We may expect, therefore, to have another series of "farewell nights" as brilliant and exciting as those of last year.

THE ROYAL OPERA at Drury-lane, after having been suddenly closed, without notice or explanation, and having remained shut for eight or ten days, has been reopened by Mr. Smith with the same company of performers as before, including the attractive Madame Gassier and her husband, but with an unprecedented reduction of prices. The pit and upper boxes are only a shilling, the dress-circle half-a-crown, the stalls four shillings, and the galleries sixpence. Cheapness is a good thing, but it may be carried too far. We greatly doubt—supposing the house to be filled every night—whether such prices will afford a good company of vocal performers (who cannot be obtained at a cheap rate), a sufficient orchestra, chorus, and all the accessories essential to the establishment of a respectable musical theatre.

MR. ELLA, the able director of the Musical Union, has just concluded a series of six lectures at the London Institution, which have excited much attention and attracted crowded audiences. The general subject of the course was the power of music. The lecturer took a review of the history of the art, analysed its various classes and styles, and explained the sources of its influence on the mind and the feelings; illustrating his observation by ample specimens of ancient and modern music, performed by a select choir from the Royal Italian Opera, Miss E. Birch, and Miss Lascelles, principal vocalists; and Mr. Kiallmark and Mr. Ella himself at the pianoforte. The first lecture treated of devotional music, from the days of the Hebrews and the Greeks down to the present time, with illustrations from the works of Palestrina, Luther, Mozart, Mendelssohn, &c. The subject of the second lecture was secular vocal harmony; including the Italian and English madrigals of the 16th and 17th centuries, and the more modern glees and part-songs. The third lecture was on the subject of pastoral music; and the fourth, fifth, and sixth were devoted to dramatic music—the topic which afforded the greatest variety of discussion and illustration. On all these subjects the lectures were rich in historical research, sound and refined criticism, original remark, and interesting anecdote. Their style evinced the accomplished man of letters as well as the learned musician; and they were delivered in an easy and agreeable manner. Their reception was such as must lead to their repetition on other occasions.

A *soirée musicale*, under the direction of Signor Nappi, took place at the New Beethoven Rooms, on Tuesday. Madame Escott, Miss Ransford, and Signor G. Regondi, were among the artistes engaged; and the concert, which was well supported, went off with considerable spirit.

DEATH OF MR. TRAVERS, THE TENOR.—We regret to announce the decease of Travers, the English tenor, who expired last Sunday, at Kensington, after a lingering and painful illness. He was only in his thirty-eighth year. No artist was more respected in private circles than this lamented singer. He was born in Liverpool, and was not originally destined for the stage; but the great success of his cousin, Miss Emma Romer, so many years the prima donna of National Opera, first prompted Mr. Travers (whose real name was Romer) to pursue his musical studies, nature having given him a fine voice. He went to Milan, and sang at several theatres in Italy prior to his debut at Drury-lane Theatre. His sister, Miss Annie Romer, afterwards appeared at the Princess's Theatre as a vocalist. Her career was also cut short by an early death. If English opera occupied the position, to which the abilities of our composers and singers entitle it, when compared with Continental establishments devoted to the lyric drama, Mr. Travers would always have commanded a foremost place. The last time he was heard in public was at the Music-hall in Store-street, where, at the outbreak of the war, he produced his entertainment of "Nelson," which he illustrated with remarkable vigour by his admirable rendering of Dibdin's nautical ballads.

LORD LONDSEBOROUGH has issued cards for a *conversazione* on Monday at his residence on Carlton-house-terrace, as President of the Numismatic Society.

GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS.—A Bust of this Veteran, from life, has just been completed by Mr. Pepper, of Brighton. The work is the result of a "shilling subscription" raised at Brighton, and is to be executed in marble.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—THE TRADE MUSEUM.—At the weekly meeting of this society, held on Wednesday evening, a paper was read by Professor Edward Solly, F.R.S., "On the Mutual Relations of Trade and Commerce," as inaugurated by the opening of the nucleus of a trade museum, which the learned professor has been for some time past zealously and actively engaged in collecting under the auspices of the Society, in conjunction with the Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

At meetings of the Electric Telegraph and International Telegraph Companies, held on Tuesday, the shareholders sanctioned the bill proposed in Parliament for consolidating the capital of these undertakings, and for obtaining further powers in connexion with the parent company.

BAL MASQUE at DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Smith gave a *bal masqué* on Wednesday night at Drury-lane Theatre. The pit was boarded over and curtained, and a profusion of flowers, statuary, and coloured lamps, added to the gay dresses of the masqueraders, imparted a picturesque and brilliant effect to the whole. The masqueraders assembled in the usual variety of fanciful and grotesque costumes. An excellent band was in attendance; and, owing to the judicious arrangements of Mr. Smith and his assistants, the utmost order prevailed throughout the evening. The boxes and galleries were crowded with spectators.

THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. XVIII.)

"Those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones," is a maxim which seems to have been forgotten by some of those who have lately amused themselves by hurling all kinds of abuse at Mr. Layard. A few of the scenes in which honourable members have lately figured have been worthy rather of the hustings at a contested election than of the House of Commons. It is true that Mr. Layard has by some inaccuracies laid himself open to attack; but his enemies have overshot their own mark by the indiscriminate volley of vituperation for which he has been made the target. Whatever may be the weight attached by the Legislature to a shower of derisive "cheers" or an avalanche of empty "Ohs," the English nation has an objection to seeing a man cried or laughed down, even when he is in the wrong; and, as Mr. Layard happens to have been a great deal in the right, there is still less chance of success for those who are desirous of overwhelming him with unmeaning clamour. Perhaps, however, these desperate tactics have been adopted from a consciousness that any more legitimate mode of attack would only be followed by still more signal failure. This view of the case receives some confirmation from the very unfortunate result of the attempt made by Sir James Graham to assume the high moral tone in dealing with the dispute between the House of Commons and Mr. Layard. Sir James Graham has taken rather a melodramatic part in the business; and, while under examination before Mr. Roebuck's Committee, the late First Lord of the Admiralty turned, with a look of stern significance, upon Mr. Layard, and declared that "poor Captain Christie had died a broken-hearted man." This is not very far from accusing Mr. Layard of having persecuted the unfortunate officer to his death—and, indeed, Sir James Graham implied as much by asserting in the House of Commons that he had yielded too much to clamour by ordering a court-martial on Captain Christie in consequence of what Mr. Layard had said of him. The parties in this melancholy discussion seem to have agreed to take issue on the question, "Who caused Captain Christie's death?" and, at the outset of the dispute, the murdered man is laid by Sir James Graham at the door of Mr. Layard. This state of things does not, however, last very long; for a letter in the *Times* of Monday, transfers the melancholy burden to the door of the Admiralty, where it is of necessity allowed to remain, as Sir James Graham is compelled to admit that Captain Christie was sacrificed before he had been made the subject of any imputation by Mr. Layard. It is very unfortunate for the high moral party in the House of Commons, that one of its most respectable members, one whose honour and character have been the admiration of successive Parliaments for nearly forty years, has been obliged to admit that he has made a mis-statement quite as flagrant as any that have brought down the howls of the lower branch of the Legislature on the head of poor Mr. Layard. Of course we shall hear of the impossibility of anything like wilful misrepresentation on the part of an individual so high in the political world, and of such vast official experience as Sir James Graham. There would be no objection, perhaps, to taking the charitable view of the matter, and putting the most favourable construction on the erroneous statements of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, but it is hardly fair to ask for an acquittal of Sir James while calling for a condemnation of Mr. Layard. The young and ardent politician may be excused for any inaccuracies committed in the warmth and zeal of his denunciations of a bad system; but it is not so easy to pardon the errors of fact of the cool and practised statesman, who has learned caution, and should have acquired the habit of scrupulous accuracy during a long career in the highest public employment. The House of Commons will, of course, shelter Sir James Graham under the plea that the most truthful are liable to mistake; and the country may, perhaps, be disposed to accept the plea, if it is one of which Mr. Layard is also to be allowed the benefit.

It is strange that Sir James Graham should complain of no opportunity having been afforded him to set himself right, for if unfairness has been practised towards him, he must feel that the example of unfairness in dealing with a mistake has not been set by Mr. Layard. When a member of the House of Commons finds his explanations received in Parliament with all kinds of unmeaning interruptions, it is not unnatural that he had rather address the public through a letter in the *Times* than make a vain attempt to make his voice heard in the country above the din with which he is liable to be assailed in the House of Commons. If he had attempted to reply to Sir James Graham's erroneous statements in the House it is not unlikely that a chorus of "Ohs," and an obligate accompaniment of other still more discordant sounds, might have drowned the voice of the speaker.

The confidence of the public in the earnestness and sincerity of some of those who profess to have the interests of the country most at heart will not be much increased by the scene that was acted on Monday night, when Mr. Milner Gibson was induced to withdraw a motion, the result of which had been looked for with the greatest anxiety. Amidst the vacillation of those who pretend to the greatest zeal for the public good, there is something to be thankful for in the boldness with which Mr. Disraeli determined to bring matters to an issue. Even supposing his object may only be to damage the Ministry, we may in this instance reverse the usual practice, and, instead of taking "the will for the deed," we may accept "the deed," which is of real value, for "the will," which may be of a more dubious character.

The Colonial affairs, and especially those of Australia, are in a condition to require all the energies and all the tact of the ablest Colonial Minister. In Melbourne the dissatisfaction seems to be such, that juries will not convict in cases of rebellion even on the clearest evidence; and the Government, rather than continue to submit to the humiliation of defeat, has postponed the prosecution of the Ballarat rioters. It is a sad symptom when the administration of the law is thwarted by the citizens themselves; but such is the present condition of the colony of Victoria. In the face of this state of things, there is a small party led by Mr. Lowe, the member for Kidderminster, who would risk the further embittering of the feelings of the Colonists, by opposing the Constitution Bills, which have been sent home for the approval of the English Government. It is all very well to say that the bills do not represent the feeling of the Colonies, but they have been framed by the only recognised organs of Colonial opinion—the Legislative Assemblies of New South Wales and Victoria. It would be satisfactory to know what Mr. Lowe and his adherents would propose to accept as an expression of the feeling of the Colonies. Perhaps the honourable member would be satisfied with a string of resolutions passed at a meeting of diggers armed with revolvers; but, until the local Government is violently overthrown, and mob-law or lawlessness established, the only mode of getting at the wishes of colonists is through the legitimate channel of their authorised representatives. The Legislative Assembly may, and no doubt does, need reform; but if the Colonies are to have any Constitution at all within the next five years, it is better that the British Parliament should consent to give what the Colonies have asked through the medium of their constituted authorities.

Many people have heard, more or less vaguely, of the alleged ill-treatment of Mr. Kennedy, who was dismissed from an lucrative appointment in the public service for having shown too much zeal in the discharge of his duties. He is certainly a bold man who undertakes to reform the office he holds, and it is not surprising that under the present—let it be so called expiring—system, the would-be reformer will be sacrificed. Mr. Kennedy's patriotic exertions have, however, met with sympathy in some private quarters, for, in addition to the annuity of £1200 a year settled on him by a friend as a compensation for the loss of his public employment, Professor Lindley has dedicated to him the new edition of his well-known work on Horticulture, in the following terms:—

To the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, lately one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Land Revenues, who endeavoured to reform a public department in which unskillful management has been most disastrous, this edition of a work on the principles of cultivation is inscribed, as a mark of respect for high official character and ill-required public services.

This is almost as remarkable a testimony as the annuity of £1200.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE five 60-gun screw-ships at Spithead are understood to be destined for the Black Sea, instead of the Baltic, calling at a French port to embark troops for the Crimea.

DR. MORTIMER GLOVER, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, having been appointed by the Government to the Civil Medical Staff, has left London for Scutari.

It is expected that the huts and stables for cavalry and artillery horses at the Camp of Aldershot will be ready for occupation by the troops early in June; and it is stated that about 3000 militia, 600 regular infantry, 400 cavalry, and 300 artillery and sappers and miners will march to the heath about the 12th of the month. The permanent camp will be constructed of brick, and which will include the field battery, smithies, and artisans' workshops—has been commenced.

THERE are at present only four regiments of infantry, besides the two newly-raised battalions of Rifles, quartered in the United Kingdom, the whole of which are under orders for foreign service—viz., the 51st King's Light Infantry, returned from India last autumn, at Manchester; the 80th Foot, at Portsmouth; the 94th Foot, returned from India last autumn, at Windsor and the Tower; the 96th Foot, returned last month from India, at Dublin; the 3rd battalion (newly levied) 60th Rifles; and 3rd battalion (newly levied) Rifle Brigade, at Portsmouth.

THE *Enterprise* discovery-ship, Captain Collinson, from Behring's Strait, was paid off on Wednesday last. The inquiry into the charges preferred against her officers, who have been suspended from duty and placed under arrest for periods exceeding two years, has been, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, intrusted to Vice-Admiral the Hon. William Gordon. It appears that, after daily examinations of the different officers under arrest, which terminated on Wednesday week, the gallant Admiral, acting the part of a grand jury, has ignored the bills filed. The result is, that no courts-martial will take place on these officers. All the officers referred to have been granted Admiral's leave of absence, and two of them have been promoted.

A LETTER from Corfu of the 5th inst. gives a flattering account of the successful treatment of the sick and wounded in the Ionian Islands, under Dr. Barry, Deputy Inspector-General, his dietary treatment, and sparing supply of medicines. It says:—"On the 1st of February last 458 patients were landed at Vido. Of these, 200 have recovered, fit for duty; 22 had died; 159 remain under cure, 17 of whom alone were confined to their beds. Of the 200 recovered 91 returned to the Crimea, when the 48th Regiment went up on the 13th ult., by her Majesty's steam-frigate *Leopard*. The medical establishment for all those people consisted of one staff-surgeon, second class, and three assistant surgeons. This number has been reduced by one of the assistant-surgeons."

ORDERS have been received at Gibraltar from the War-Office, directing that all the women and children of the several corps of the line doing duty there are to be sent home to England by the earliest opportunity, as it is confidently anticipated that all those regiments are shortly to be relieved by the militia, for service with the expeditionary army in the Crimea, under the command of Lord Raglan; and further, that all those men who may be considered by their respective medical officers unfit for active field duty, will be allowed to volunteer their services in the capacity of hospital attendants, &c.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND.

JOHN FANE, present Earl of Westmoreland, and British Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, is the eldest son of the tenth Earl by Sarah Anne, only daughter and heiress of Robert Child, Esq., of Osterley-park, Middlesex. The remaining issue of this marriage were five children; of whom two, the Lady Sarah Sophia and the Lady Augusta, still survive—the former being the present Countess of Jersey, and the latter the widow of the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Paget.

The present Earl was married, in the year 1811, to Lady Priscilla Anne Wellesley-Pole, third daughter of William, third Earl of Mornington; by whom he has issue Lieut.-Col. Francis William Henry Lord Burghersh, the Hon. Julian-Henry-Charles, and the Lady Rose Sophia Mary.

His Lordship succeeded to the Earldom in the year 1841. His present titles are as follows:—Earl of Westmoreland and Baron Burghersh in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, General in her Majesty's Army, Colonel of the 56th Regiment of the line; G.C.B., and Knight Commander of the Military section of the same order; Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphs of Hanover; Grand Cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of St. Ferdinand and St. Januarius of Naples, of St. Joseph of Tuscany, of Henry le Lion of Brunswick; Knight of Maria Theresa of Austria, one of her Majesty's Privy Counsellors, and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna. His Lordship has also received military decorations for the campaigns in Spain and Portugal, and the Russian medal for the campaign of 1841 in France.

His Lordship was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and while yet only nineteen years of age he left the University (having entered the Army), and repaired to Germany with the view of pursuing his studies in military tactics. Two years afterwards—namely, in the year 1805, as Captain in the 23rd Regiment (the Welsh Fusiliers) he served in the expedition to Hanover, in the capacity of aide-de-camp to General Don; and from this period until after the campaign in France, and the surrender of Paris in 1814, he was constantly engaged in active service. In the year 1806 he was sent as Assistant Adjutant-General to Sicily; was on board Admiral Sir J. Duckworth's fleet in the action at the passage of the Dardanelles, and the destruction of the Turkish fleet, lying off the Castles; was present also in the action before Constantinople, at the island of Prota, and at the re-passage of the fleet through the Dardanelles. Shortly afterwards he filled the post of Assistant Adjutant-General to the force, under Major-General Wauchope, and was present at the first storming of the town of Rosetta, and in the retreat; and subsequently in the second attack and siege of that place, with the force under Major-General Sir W. Stewart. In 1808 he served in Portugal as Assistant-Adjutant-General in the army commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the affair in the front of Obidos, and in the battle of Roleia and Vimiera. In 1809 he served as extra Aide-de-Camp to Lord Wellington (whose affectionate friendship and esteem he enjoyed and retained to the latest hour of the life of that illustrious man), and was present at the battle of Talavera. In 1810 he was with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, in the campaign in Portugal, including the retreat to Torres Vedras, the battle of Busaco, and advance to Santarem; in this year he gained his Majority, and in 1812 his Lieutenant-Colonelcy. In September, 1813, he was accredited as Military Commissioner to the head-quarters of the allied armies under Prince Schwarzenberg, in Germany. His Lordship served in the campaign of 1814 in France, including the battles of La Rothière and Brienne, up to the advance upon and battle of Paris, and the occupation of that city. In consideration of these services, on his Lordship's return to England he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, and Colonel; and was named Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Tuscany. In the succeeding year, his Lordship having joined the Austrian army at the battle of Tolentino, and in its advance upon Naples, he signed, in conjunction with General Bianchi, who commanded the Austrian army, the military convention of Caza Lanza, by which the kingdom of Naples was restored to its legitimate Sovereign King Ferdinand. In the year 1822 he became Privy Councillor; in 1825 he rose to the rank of Major-General; in 1838, to that of Lieutenant-General and K.C.B.; and in 1854, to the rank of a full General. In 1839 his Lordship was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples. In 1841 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin; and, in the course of his able and efficient services in that post, he signed, after a protracted negotiation, as mediator, the treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark on the 2nd July, 1850—Baron Schleinitz and Baron Usedom being the Prussian Plenipotentiaries on this occasion; and M. de Reetz, Baron Pecklen, and M. de Scheele, the Plenipotentiaries of Denmark. From the Court of Berlin, Lord Westmoreland was promoted to that of Vienna, in consequence of the retirement of Lord Ponsonby. Between the departure of Lord Ponsonby from, and the arrival of Lord Westmoreland at, Vienna a kind of interregnum had existed at the British Embassy in that capital, during which Arthur Magennis, Esq., officiated as Minister Plenipotentiary. Since Lord Westmoreland's accession to his present very important post, it is worthy of note, and of great credit to his Lordship, that he has entirely succeeded in re-establishing that cordial alliance which bound England and Austria together in those bygone times that fill up some of the brightest pages in the history of both countries.

Emminently distinguished, however, as his Lordship has been throughout his military and political career, he has been no less successful in cultivating the arts—to the study of which he has devoted himself, it may be said, *con amore* from his earliest years, with the greatest and most unwearied assiduity. Under the tuition of some of the most celebrated professors, both at home and abroad, his Lordship pursued his favourite study of music, and the world well knows how deservedly Lord Westmoreland occupies a high rank among the first amateur musicians in Europe—an amateur whom many a professional would be proud to emulate. Seven operas, a vast number

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One lot consists of 100 specimens, in Walnut boxes, 10
specimens in each box.

(Continued from page 510.)

of compositions of a sacred character, and numerous minor musical pieces, together with several literary works of great merit, bear ample testimony to the vigour and fertility of his mind, and to the industry and power of his pen. Amongst the latter may be enumerated, "Mémorial of the Early Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington in Portugal and Spain, by an Officer Employed in his Army" (Murray, 1820); "Mémorial of the Operations of the Allied Armies under Prince Schwarzenberg and Marshal Blücher, during the Latter End of 1813 and the Year 1814" (Murray, 1822); "A Letter Addressed to the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, on the Claims of the British Roman Catholics, containing a Correspondence between Pope Pius VII and the late King of Naples, with a Copious Appendix" (Murray, 1827).

As a patron of the arts, Lord Westmoreland has been quite as conspicuous, and it is mainly to his efforts that the British nation is indebted for the establishment of a National School of Music. He saw that many a genius lay unnoticed and unknown through the want of opportunity of development, while those who emerged from obscurity were compelled to struggle through a path beset with such difficulties and troubles as might damp the spirits of the boldest. Lord Westmoreland (then Lord Burghersh), deeply impressed with the immense advantages that would accrue, both to the cultivation and to the cultivators of the art, from the establishment of a public school of music, resolved to remedy the existing defect, and the Royal Academy of Music stands forth as the result of his labours, and of the zeal and sympathy with which he devoted himself to the improvement of the condition of the British artist.

The private and social life of Lord Westmoreland precisely realises the character of the English gentleman. Kind and charitable, even to a fault, scarcely a day passes that some one cannot bear testimony to the overflowing hospitality of his board. Courteous in manner, and gentle in disposition—an affectionate husband and father—he enjoys the esteem and reverence of all who know him, and exercises a moral influence over the circles in which he moves, which no other attainments could possibly confer.

THE EXPEDITION TO KERTCH.

GENERAL GORTSCHAKOFF'S despatch, announcing that the expedition which had sailed from Balaklava for Kertch with 10,000 troops on board had returned, was quite correct. One object of the expedition is stated to have been the interception of Russian convoys, which, instead of arriving in the Crimea by Perekop, were shipped at Taganrog, disembarked at Kertch, and thence conveyed by carts to Simferopol and Sebastopol. The greatest pains were taken to keep the intended movement secret; nor were any of the Correspondents of the London papers allowed to accompany the expedition. The infantry was chiefly composed of French troops, the whole British force mustering about 2800 men, with 780 horses and transport animals. Sir George Brown was entrusted with the command in chief of the expedition. Colonel Cunningham accompanied as Quartermaster-General, and Major Halliwell and Captain Barnston as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-Generals to him; Captain Field, R.A., as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General to that branch of the service, and Lieut.-Colonel Brownrigg as Assistant-Adjutant-General, with Lord Burghersh specially attached. The horses were shipped partly on the 2nd; and early on the 3rd the Highlanders embarked. Lord Raglan accompanied Sir George Brown down to Balaklava, and witnessed the embarkation going on. A strong party of marines accompanied the expedition. The French troops embarked at Kamiesch on the night of the 2nd, and the following morning Col. Cameron accompanied the expedition as Brigadier of the Highland Brigade, and acted as second in command. The four companies of the 2nd Battalion Rifles, attached to the Highland Corps, were the only troops of the Light Division attached to the expedition. Each soldier had 50 rounds in pouch, and 100 per man in reserve. One waggon for rockets attended the battery of artillery. The commissariat had fourteen days' provisions with them. Every man had his orders from the doctor what to do in case of being wounded: beds were got ready, and the chests arranged to receive them; and all were ready and anxious for what was expected would prove a hard-fought action.



THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF WESTMORELAND, BRITISH MINISTER AT THE COURT OF VIENNA.

The expedition was to land at a small bay about ten miles from Kertch. Their first endeavours were to have been directed to an attack by land and sea on Fort St. Paul, lying about eight miles from Kertch, a fortress mounting twenty-one guns. It was intended to march along the shore and attack it in rear, whilst the fleet bombarded it in front. After having dismantled this place, they were to proceed on to Kertch, destroy the dépôts of reserve stores stationed there by the enemy, and open a road into the Sea of Azoff.

The squadron, consisting of about forty sail, with nearly 12,000 men on board, arrived at the rendezvous, lat. 44.54, lon. 36.28, on the morning of the 5th inst.; when it was suddenly summoned to return by an express steamer, which left Kamiesch on Friday night or Saturday morning with orders from General Canrobert. These orders were, it is reported, sent by the French General in consequence of a communication from Paris, which rendered it incumbent on him to concentrate the forces under his command in the Chersonese. It is not to be wondered at that this

abrupt termination of an expedition which, from its secret character, was doubtless intended to effect important services, excited feelings of annoyance and regret among those who expected to win honour and glory and position. Admiral Bruat could not venture to take on himself the responsibility of disregarding orders so imperative and so clear, and Admiral Lyons was not in a position to imitate the glorious disobedience of Nelson. All the officers engaged, French and English, experienced the bitterest disappointment when they heard the orders to go back to Kamiesch. The feelings of the men have been loudly expressed since their return. It is rumoured that the Emperor directed all the troops to be concentrated for some important operation which is to be undertaken forthwith, but it is scarcely probable his Majesty knew the expedition had actually sailed, and was close to the place where, as it is believed, they were to act, at the time the orders were dispatched.

The Russians were quite aware of the proceedings of the Allies, because they must have seen the flotilla cruising along the south coast of the Crimea to the eastward, and for miles the blue sky was seamed with streaks of black smoke from the steamers, which even at the rendezvous were visible from the land. Those on board the ships which were the furthest at sea could easily make out the land. A high peak rising out of the sea to the north was visible to the whole squadron; two or three smaller elevations at no great distance could also be seen distinctly; and there is no doubt but that the low land itself could have been discovered from the tops of the men-of-war at the rendezvous.

Kertch is said to have been the place where Caesar penned his pithy despatch—"Veni! Vidi! Vici!" We may certainly say we came, and saw—but we cannot complete the sentence. There is not the least question but that the expedition would have done all that could have been achieved by conduct and courage, had it been permitted to accomplish its object.

The accompanying View of Kertch is from an original sketch by Willibald Richter, of Vienna: it is taken from the heights of the Museum; the pair of griffins flanking the view were disinterred from one of the tumuli shown in the distance, and stated to be of the time of Mithridates. We append some interesting details of Kertch from the lady's little book on the Crimea, quoted last week:—

At the entrance to the peninsula of Kertch are still to be seen the remains of a ruined wall and ditch, running across the isthmus from north to south, which are supposed to have served as a defence to the ancient kingdom of the Bosphorus.

On approaching Kertch one is struck by the immense number of tumuli, similar to those met with all over the steppe, and which, from their appearance and form, are considered to be of the same origin. Every year search is made in one or more of these tumuli; and many vases, coins, and golden ornaments, distinguished for elegance of form and beauty of workmanship, have been disinterred. Statues also have been found in these tumuli, sculptured in the purest white marble, and in a style worthy of the best days of Grecian art. Many of these now ornament the Museum at St. Petersburg, while others are allowed to be retained in the Museum at Kertch, near where they lay so long concealed.

Kertch, which, thirty years ago, was a miserable village, has of late years become a handsome town, whose importance is rapidly increasing, and whose inhabitants amount now to about seven thousand. The streets are wide, and well paved; and the handsome houses, arcades, and pillared edifices, built of a beautiful white stone (of which there are several large quarries in the neighbourhood), give it quite an imposing appearance. The Governor's house, the Custom-house, and several large magazines, are built on the quay, which terminates in the walls of the Lazaretto, at the entrance to the straits of Yenikali.

Unfortunately, the water is so shallow at Kertch that vessels cannot approach the quay, but require to anchor at a considerable distance; nevertheless, merchants find it more profitable to load their vessels at this port than to risk the shallow water and frequent winds of the Sea of Azoff. Extensive fisheries have been established all along the coast, at which multitudes of sturgeons and herrings are taken. From the roe of the former caviare is made in great quantities; the latter are salted, and taken into the interior of the country, or else exported.

Every year commerce is increasing: rich merchants are establishing themselves there; and everything leads one to suppose that, ere long, Kertch will become a large commercial and flourishing city.



KERTCH, FROM THE HEIGHTS OF THE MUSEUM.—FROM A SKETCH BY WILLIBALD RICHTER, OF VIENNA.



LANDING SHELL AND CASE-SHOT AT THE ROYAL DOCKYARD, WOOLWICH.

SHIPMENTS FOR THE WAR.

THE Royal Dockyard at Woolwich has, for some time past, presented a rapid succession of incidents which afford better evidence of the activity with which the War is being provided for than can be found in the *visa voce* assurances in other quarters. Our Artist has sketched a pair of these busy scenes.

Our first Engraving shows the Landing of Case-shot and Shell, in which operation the labour of convicts is employed. As the shells arrive they are carted off to the Arsenal, to be filled with the explosive material, and are then reshipped for the seat of war.

Next is the operation of shipping or getting on board the Horses of the Royal Artillery for the Crimea. As the transports arrive the horses are shipped as speedily as possible. Large flat-bottomed boats, capable of containing twelve or fourteen horses, are employed for the purpose of conveying them from the shore to the vessel moored in the Thames. The manner of

raising on board, and lowering into the hold, with the fittings, &c., have already been represented in our Journal. The average number of horses the transports are calculated to convey is about 200 to 300, with a sufficient number of men to attend to them.

WAR MATERIEL FOR THE CRIMEA.—The port of La Joliette decidedly assumes an exclusively military aspect. The bustle occasioned by the incessant arrival of the immense war matériel, destined for the East, increases every moment. Large sheds have been erected there to receive the provisions, provender, and the thousand packages and cases continually warehoused and embarked. The quays are covered with innumerable operatives, engaged in making stalls for the conveyance and accommodation of horses, in repairing casks brought back empty from Kamiesch and Constantinople, and which are to be again filled with the wine and brandy necessary for our soldiers, &c. Close to the sheds are seen mountains of coal. The timber of the north and the boards imported from

America are piled in enormous masses, and undergo on the spot all sorts of transformation. In the meantime, long trains of artillery waggons arrive on the quay, where they deposit muskets and ball-cartridges, packed up in boxes barrels of gunpowder, &c. Here and there are heaps of projectiles, which lighters are constantly conveying on board the steam-transports. There are at present accumulated on the quay no less than 25,000 shells of the largest size, and 6000 bombs of 142 lb. weight. At the extremity of the port near the Lazaretto are drawn up in several imposing lines, and ready for embarkation, upwards of 200 large siege guns, howitzers, and mortars, besides a number of smaller field howitzers and mortars, which are to be carried by mules. The whole of the maritime station of the railway is literally covered with those formidable implements of war. The neighbouring stores contain about 10,000 loaded shells and enormous quantities of gunpowder. If to these be added the long files of vehicles of the waggon train, the ambulances, and the carriages of the engineering department, one may form an idea of the magnificent spectacle offered by our new harbour, which is actually encumbered with shipping chartered by Government.—*Courrier de Marseille*



SHIPPING ARTILLERY HORSES FOR THE CRIMEA, FROM THE ROYAL DOCKYARD, WOOLWICH.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The state and prospects of the Exhibition are the principal topics of interest here for the moment, and at present these do not seem to be in a very flourishing condition. It has been found necessary to dig beneath the centre of the building, which operation is now going on; and from this, or some other cause, a cloud of fine white dust constantly floats in the atmosphere, spoiling the dresses of the visitors, and necessitating that nearly all the objects already unpacked for exhibition (which is the smallest proportion of the goods) should be covered up to prevent their sharing a similar fate. Besides this, the few stray sunbeams that have shown themselves since the opening ceremony have already produced such intense heat in the galleries, that the visitors, who were hardly warm enough outside, have found it impossible to remain in the upper parts of the building, and have been compelled to seek refuge from the stifling atmosphere by descending to the lower. The administration, provoked at being compelled to admit the exhibitors gratis, avenges itself by causing them the utmost possible inconvenience. The Building is now surrounded by a wooden paling; it is only through a single angle of this that the exhibitors are permitted to enter, and, having passed this first boundary, they are compelled to make a long circuit to reach the only door open to them; but the difficulties are not ended here. Getting in necessitates the ulterior step of getting out: it is only through a limited number of doors that this privilege is accorded; and, as no means are taken to indicate these *sorties*, the hapless prisoner may be compelled nearly to make the tour of the building before he can succeed in escaping. In addition to this, the Company and the exhibitors are at issue on another point. As most of the latter are tradespeople, who are obliged to occupy themselves with their affairs, and who cannot consequently attend their stall in person, they consider that their delegates, charged with the superintendence thereof, should have the same privilege as themselves, and be admitted free; this right the Company refuses to acknowledge; so that the difficulties and complaints arising from these differences become daily more complicated and louder. So general, in short, is the discontent and dissatisfaction relative to the state of affairs, that the shares, which the holders of expected to negotiate most advantageously, after the opening, have fallen considerably, and are likely to continue to fall, unless the Company comes to a better understanding of its duties, and of the interests of itself and the public.

At the Palais des Beaux Arts, matters are much better organised. This exhibition may now be viewed in a complete state, so that people have at least their money's worth. As yet the high price of entry has prevented any considerable influx of visitors; and indeed, but few, except foreigners and provincials, have yet attended either Exhibition.

In front of the eastern façade of the Palais d'Industrie, has just been placed an equestrian statue, life-size, in bronze, of the present Emperor. The work has been executed by Jean Debay: the figure has considerable merit, and the likeness is striking.

On Friday took place the funeral of the Admiral Mackau, in the Madeleine, in the vaults of which the body is to remain till it be transported to the family burying-place in Normandy. By the death of Admiral Mackau but two admirals remain in the French Navy, Parseval-Deschênes and Hamelin—both promoted to the post on the 2nd of Dec., 1854.

Fresh improvements are in contemplation for the embellishment of the Bois de Boulogne. There is an idea of boring an Artesian well; and it is said that the Emperor affords that the lines of perspective of the Place de la Concorde and the Tuileries are so unfavourably affected by the present position of the Obélisque de Luxor, that he purposes having it removed to the Bois.

On the 19th took place the inauguration of the Cercle de l'Exposition, in the Hôtel d'Osmond. The Princess Mathilde visited the establishment in the afternoon.

The question of the dearth of provisions has become so urgent, that two commissions of inquiry have been established to examine into the matter in all its bearings. One of these is especially charged with the subject as regards the *courrier* class, and is employed in making out reports thereon.

It appears that Ridschid Pacha—who vehemently rejects the suspicion of being opposed to the French influence in the East—entertains the idea of shortly visiting Paris.

Horace Vernet is employed on a picture for the Tuileries, representing Napoleon I. in the midst of all the Generals who perished on the field of battle during his campaigns, namely—Desaix, Caulaincourt, Lasalle, Duroc, Espagne, Morand, Auguste Colbert, Letort, Lacoste, d'Hautpoul, St. Hilaire, Montbrun, and Gudin. Besides these are the Marshals Poniatowski, Lannes, and Bessières.

Among the private exhibitions about to be opened this season is one of a series of curious and interesting objects sent from Jerusalem and the East, with a variety of photographs, representing the principal monuments of the Holy City.

A book, which can hardly fail to find many readers, appears highly *à propos* for the preoccupations of the moment. This is the "History of Alexander of Russia," by M. Léonuz Leduc, who, having made a long sojourn in Russia and Finland, under circumstances calculated to enable him to procure much valuable information, may be considered as an authority worthy of all attention.

The troop of comedians of the King of Sardinia are commencing a series of representations in the Italian Opera-house, commencing by Silvio Pellico's tragedy of "Francesca di Rimini." At the Odéon is shortly to appear what is said to be a very remarkable production, by M. de Pellaert, a Belgian officer, who has already composed the words and music of "Louis de Mâle," a work of very considerable merit—the new piece is entitled "L'Amour par Ordre." Madame Marie Cabel is playing in "Jaguarita," the last effort of Halevy: the music is very good, but the libretto particularly weak, and the character not suited to the talent of the charming singer.

AMERICA.

The mail steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 8th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The New England Know-Nothings are rapidly developing their policy with reference to the Slavery question. In Massachusetts a Free Soil platform has been adopted with remarkable unanimity. In New Hampshire the State Council recently adopted resolutions protesting against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and against the Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska Act, and pledging the party to resist the further extension of slavery. In reference to this subject there is evidently growing uneasiness.

The excitement on the Maine Law question is increasing rapidly throughout the States. In all the cities and large towns liquor dealers have organised associations to test the legality of the prohibitory law before the courts. As yet there is not the slightest diminution of the traffic.

Havannah dates to the 1st inst. have been received by way of New Orleans. Nothing important had transpired since previous advices. The *San Jacinto*, Com. McCarty's ship, was to have on the 2nd inst. arrived. Captain McCarty, who was arrested and tried with the unfortunate prisoners, had been released from confinement. General Concha has cried his feelings of vindictiveness towards the memory of the late General Pinto so far as to refuse the request of the family of the deceased to permit his remains to be deposited in one of the niches of the Campo Santo. It is also stated that, in the Government bill of costs against Pinto's estate, the fee of his executor is charged. It was expected that the blockade would be raised on the 1st inst.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Ile*, writing from the city of Mexico, states that Santa Anna was so seriously ill that he was not expected to live. His malady was an affection of the head and throat, causing a state of stupor. There was a rumour to the effect that Santa Anna and his Cabinet are disposed to sell Lower California.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Another week of sorties from Sebastopol, which the Russian despatches describe as "small and successful," while the accounts from the Camp speak of them as having been "successfully repulsed." A rumour has prevailed of a serious engagement having been fought between the Russians and the Turks, near Balaklava, in which the latter stood their ground for eleven hours, when the arrival of the Allies turned the fight into a victory over the Russians. The report wants confirmation, but our letters from the Crimea do not come farther down than the 12th; and, although Prince Gortschakoff professes to give a regular bulletin of every important affair, he might not be willing to mention a mere battle with the Turks, more especially when the Russians happened to be beaten.

The letters from the Camp are full of complaints, on account of the Kertch affair, but hopes are entertained of some new movement against the enemy which shall atone for that failure. The French reserve army from Maslak was expected soon, when the forces of the Allies would be strong enough for any enterprise. Even at present the army before Sebastopol is much stronger than is commonly supposed. On the 8th inst. the French cavalry were inspected by Canrobert and Raglan near the English head-quarters. They turned out between 4000 and 5000 effective horsemen—all, both men and animals, in good hard-working condition. On the 9th the Turkish cavalry were reviewed, and in point of discipline and efficiency made a highly favourable appearance. There were only about 800 of them, but the men were stout active fellows, clean, and well equipped; the horses small, but high-spirited and in fine condition. There was one regiment of Turkish Dragoons, and one of Lancers. Both went through their evolutions slowly, but with great precision and good order. A few days previously the English cavalry was inspected on the heights above Kadikoi. The Light and Heavy Brigade, united with the 10th Hussars, who had recently arrived, and muster 650 sabres, made a total force of about 1400 men. The 17th Lancers, part of whom had already landed from the *Himalaya*, muster 850 sabres. So that we shall now be able to show at least 2000 effective horsemen; and these, united with the French and Turks, would make a very respectable figure in a pitched battle.

Omer Pacha arrived at head-quarters on the 11th inst., and a kind of semi-council of war was held. It was said that Lord Raglan was about to send his extra baggage to Constantinople; and that a force of English and French would take the field directly; but this rumour has not proved correct. It seems probable, however, that the present state of inaction will not last much longer. A French army, it is said, will move straight upon the Tchernaya, and force Tchourgoum at the bridge. Thus far there is little doubt a force of English infantry would accompany, as Tchourgoum is not more than five miles from our lines at Balaklava, and the Woronzow road communicates directly with it. Further than Tchourgoum none of our troops but the cavalry could move; but the French, it is supposed, would probably advance into the plain beyond Tchourgoum; and, leaving the mountain road by Mackenzie's Farm on their left, force the passage of the road through Baldar. From thence it would be necessary to storm the heights between Mackenzie's Farm and Bagtcheserai, when they would at once be in possession of the main road which, running from Simpheropol, through Bagtcheserai, enters Sebastopol between the heights of Inkerman. By this road the formidable position now held by the Russians above the caves at Inkerman would be turned from the rear, and the complete investiture of the place from the north side would follow as a matter of course. An Allied force would of necessity hold Tchourgoum to secure the communication and cover the rear of the French while advancing. Our own and the French troops on the southern heights of Inkerman would prevent any attempt to place an army between ourselves and the French, advancing by the north road. If at the same time an onward movement was made from Eupatoria by Omer Pacha, it is very possible that his advance might be unopposed, or at least not opposed with a sufficient force to check his march.

The accounts relating to the bombardment contain hardly any intelligence. Several new batteries have been constructed, from which great things are expected. The French have almost completed one of heavy guns and mortars, within fifty feet of the Flagstaff Battery. From the lodgment which they still maintain in front of it they are enabled to annoy the enemy with incessant musketry. The Flagstaff is now said to be entirely *hors de combat*. It will not stand four hours after the French reopen fire. The Russians are in the meantime endeavouring to ward off the effect of this misfortune by constructing another work still stronger, close in the rear of the Flagstaff, but more to the sea. It is not, however, expected that this will be able to offer any long resistance, with the Flagstaff in the possession of the French.

The new plan of campaign is said to be of General Pelissier's conception, he having announced to the troops that an attack would soon be made; and, from the known character of that officer, it is taken for granted that it will be something very daring, and more approaching what is termed the *grande guerre* than anything as yet witnessed in the Crimea. It is not probable that his plan has been communicated to many, consequently, any idea as to its nature must be vague. It is, however, surmised that his intention is to make a bold attempt to cut off the Russian army from Sebastopol, drive it into the interior of the country, and establish himself on the ground now occupied by them, to do what the Russians attempted to do at Inkerman.

Intelligence from Constantinople states that the French divisions under the command of Generals Aurel and Herbillon, left that city on the 12th and 13th for the Crimea. The Cavalry Division, under the orders of General d'Altonville, was to leave on the 15th, and the Imperial Guard and General Regnault St. Jean d'Angely, on the 16th. The destination of the army of reserve is kept secret, it having sailed with sealed orders.

The Varna correspondent of the *Freemden Blatt* writes that preparations are being made in Bourgas, Varna, and Baltschik for a powerful squadron, which is to act against some place on the north-western coast, either Odessa or the fortress of Akermann. The French squadron in the Baltic is also said to have sailed for the Black Sea, in consequence of a sudden order to that effect.

A SORTIE GALLANTLY REPULSED.

The determined manner in which the Russians attack the besiegers, almost every night, notwithstanding the warm reception they invariably receive, shows that they feel the advances of the enemy to be coming too close for them to resist much longer. A brief description of a sortie which took place on the morning of the 10th inst., and the way in which it was repulsed, will give some notion of what these nightly attacks are. The previous evening appears to have been highly favourable for such an enterprise. A sudden change had taken place in the weather, which had become both stormy and wet. As the night was pitchy dark, the English sentries were advanced beyond their ordinary posts, to guard against a surprise. At one o'clock the weather seemed doing its worst. Nothing could be seen for the rain and darkness, and nothing could be heard for the howling of the wind. Suddenly both wind and rain ceased; but the darkness was still intense. One of the outposts, thought he heard something unusual in the direction of the Redan, and, instead of rushing in, with or without firing his musket, as our sentries too frequently do, he with the utmost coolness and judgment tried to discover the cause, before giving an alarm. He communicated his suspicions to two other sentries who were stationed near him; and after a short deliberation they all advanced in the direction of the noise, creeping cautiously along the ground. As they approached the Russian works the noise of many men moving about, though not advancing, was distinctly heard. The steps appeared to be about a hundred yards off; but it was impossible to distinguish anything. Suddenly the sound ceased. The three sentries were in doubt what to do; but eventually one of them returned to the advanced work to report what they had heard, and alarm the covering party. The instant the sentry had made his statement the trench-guard was aroused—the men formed up in strict silence—the weapons looked to, and each detachment, under the command of its officers, proceeded to its appointed post. Orders were issued that none were to fire until the general command was given.

Colonel L. Yea, of the 7th, was field officer in command of the whole party. A British general was in command in chief of all the troops in the trenches, but he was stationed with the reserve. In the meantime the two sentries, who had remained in advance, waited quietly for some further indication of the enemy's presence. After about a quarter of an hour's anxious expectation, the head of a body of men, advancing quickly and silently, was distinctly heard. One of the sentries instantly returned to report it, the other remained at his post until the enemy were within forty yards of where he lay. He then began to shout, *Keep close to the ground, neither going on too fast, nor suffering the enemy to overtake him*. When within a stone's throw of our trenches the Russians stopped; our sentry quietly entered our works and pointed out their present position. All our troops preserved a strict silence, and so quiet were the enemy that it was almost impossible to say that they had not altered their plan, and proceeded in another direction. A few minutes passed in this manner, and then in an instant fifty shots were fired into our lines at a distance of six feet. It seems that, when the Russians halted they lay down on their bellies, and crawled forward unobserved

until within a musket's length of our trenches, when a number of them fired and sprang upon their feet. Our men were in no way taken by surprise. Their positions were already assigned, and they lay so close under cover that only two men were struck by the enemy's volley—one man killed on the spot, another dangerously wounded. The Russians, who had first risen, made an attempt to rush into the work under cover of their fire, which they believed had taken us entirely by surprise; but nearly all who tried were shot or bayoneted. The rest of the party, which now seemed about 1000 strong, commenced a heavy fire, but it was totally inefficient against our troops, who were sheltered by the breastwork. Our fire, on the contrary, was cool and well sustained, and at the short distance told with murderous effect on the crowds of Russians. They fell on all sides, while we scarcely lost a man. After a few minutes the enemy became confused, and fell back in disorder. It appears, however, to have been only a momentary panic, as, after retreating a short distance, during the whole time of which they were skirmishing, they returned to the charge, and, with the utmost coolness and daring, moving more to the left, tried to storm the breastwork at another point. In this they were as unsuccessful as in their first attempt. The troops reserved their fire until the Russians closed, and, giving one tremendous volley, prepared to receive those who might strive to cross the breastwork with the bayonet. But so severe was the effect of their volley that the enemy seemed paralysed. Their officers tried to lead them up, but the men, though they fired fast, seemed disinclined to follow. They were wavering fast, when a second force of Russians, about 500 strong, came upon the field. The reinforcement made no fresh effort to force our trenches, contenting themselves with skirmishing to cover the retreat of the attacking party. The English never quitted their breastwork, but fired with deadly accuracy into the enemy, who were trying to remove their killed and wounded. While effecting this they suffered a severe loss from our fire, which, from our very sheltered position, they were quite unable to return—at least with any effect. After about a quarter of an hour's skirmishing in this manner the enemy fell back and got under cover of the Redan.

As usual, the instant the attack was repulsed and the Russians clear off, their batteries opened fire upon the portion of our lines on which the sortie had been made. They poured in regular volleys of round-shot, grape, and shell. The heavy dark sky which lowered over everything seemed a perfect *aurora borealis* with the incessant flashes of the guns. This retaliation was fully expected, and our troops lay down until the lion had passed. Only one man was killed, by a round-shot; no other was even wounded. In about half an hour the cannonade ceased; and, except an occasional gun from the enemy, or a large mortar from ourselves and the French, all Sebastopol and the Allied trenches were wrapt in perfect silence.

Our whole loss from this sortie was three men killed and thirteen men wounded—two of the latter very dangerously. The Russians are said to have at least 150 men put *hors de combat*.

Our own Correspondent says:—"Those officers who were present assure me that the conduct of our men was admirable. They behaved splendidly."

NEW AGGRANDISEMENT OF RUSSIA.

According to letters from St. Petersburg of the 11th, Russia has profited by the troubles of the Chinese empire to effect an easy extension of her frontiers in Southern Siberia. Means have been found to induce four Mongol Khans, long subject to China, to ask that their lands may be annexed to the Russian empire. The Mongolians in question are miserable tribes, without agriculture, arts, or even towns, and well understand that they cannot hope to maintain a position of independence. Of course this request could not be refused, and the Khanates, late the possessions of China, are now annexed to the Czar's dominions.

A PERSIAN VICTORY.

The letters received from Constantinople this week bring the particulars relative to the late irruption by the Khan of Khiva into the Persian territory, the capture of the Khan himself and his son, and the subsequent rout of his forces by the Persian troops. It appears that the Khan, towards the end of March, and at the unaccounted instigation of Russian agents, collected an army of some 35,000 men, mostly composed of contingents furnished by Turcoman chiefs of the Khanat, and with these crossed the Persian frontier and laid siege to Merv, a town of considerable strength to the south-west of the Oxus. The place was but weakly garrisoned, and, like those of nearly all Persian towns, its mud-wall fortifications were in the last stage of dilapidation and neglect. The little force within the town, however, aided by the male population, manned the defences and kept the Khan and his hordes at bay. He, therefore, invested the place, resolving either to starve it out or to take advantage of any piece of treachery from within which might tend to divide the strength of the defenders. During this state of affairs the Khan left his tent to make a tour round the besieged town, and in his absence some of the Turcoman chiefs, having reflected on the probable consequences of a Persian war to their own people, plotted his assassination and that of his son, who likewise accompanied the expedition. Accordingly, during the following night, a party of the conspirators burst into his tent, and, having poisoned the father and son, cut off their heads, and then served several of his chief officers in the same way. The next day the whole force, on becoming acquainted with the fate of its leader, disbanded, and in a state of alarmed confusion fled Khiva-wards, to the tune of *saave qui peut*. The garrison of Merv, strengthened by some reliefs which had just come up, followed the disorganised bands, and after slaughtering a large proportion of them took some two thousand prisoners. The heads of the Khan, his son, and the murdered officers were then forwarded to Tcheran, accompanied by the Turcoman chiefs whose treachery had led to such a result, and the whole were received with the greatest éclat. Rewards and honours were heaped upon the chiefs by the Shah, and the heads were on the point of being, according to Eastern custom, exposed on the gates of the city, when our new Minister, Mr. Murray, interposed, and procured a deviation from this last part of the barbarous ceremonial. The Shah then awarded to the heads of the Khan and his son a royal burial; and after a vast amount of rejoicings at their great victory, the Court and the rest of the capital subsided into their usual dullness. The affair is said to have excited a strong anti-Russian spirit, both in the mind of Nazer-ud-deen Shah himself and the people generally, and in this way may be productive of good.

THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS.

DR. CUMMING presents his compliments to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and begs sincerely to thank him for his obliging kindness in giving insertion to his extract and communication.

Dr. Cumming received the curious lines in his communication with many other analogues, and in so far interesting, incidents connected with the war, which he referred to as fragments of truth apparently drifted from an original, or as happy anticipations of recent events. The eight lines in question were sent from a clergyman, a correspondent of Dr. Cumming, in a letter, in which he says:—"These lines were copied by a brother clergyman from an old book of predictions, dated the fifteenth century, in the possession of a gentleman living at Chard, in Gloucestershire."

On writing to his correspondent a few weeks ago, requesting the exact date of the volume, it appeared—from the letter not reaching him—that he had changed his Curacy, and probably gone to another part of the country. It was suggested that Dr. Cumming should send the lines to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, or *Notes and Queries*, in order to ascertain thereby their real origin and date. Having taken in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS from its commencement, and being aware of its great literary connections, he determined to send his curious lines to that Journal, under the persuasion that some of its correspondents, more learned in such researches than he is, would cast light on them.

It seemed to him doubtful if the three national names (the Bear, the Bull, and the Cock) were so early applied to Russia, England, and France; though whether the lines be forty years or four hundred years old the anticipation would be equally remarkable. The Turks have a tradition among themselves that four hundred years from their capture in Constantinople ends their empery in Europe. This may be the origin of the prediction in the lines already given. The subject has no intrinsic value beyond its singular accuracy, if old, as an anticipation of the future—either based on conjecture, or on traditional remains of truth, or as a reflection and interpretation of prophecy higher than man's, but in any case having no claim to any higher inspiration than human.

May 23.

MEETING AT LORD PALMERSTON'S.—A meeting was held this afternoon at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street, which was numerously attended by all sections of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. Being a private meeting, we were unable to give a detailed account of the speeches delivered; but Lord Palmerston's explanations were considered most satisfactory, and his refutation of the imputations brought against the Government was most complete. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Lowe, Bright, and Layard, Lord Robert Grosvenor, and Sir James Graham. A cordial feeling of confidence in the Government was manifested throughout the whole proceedings, and the greatest unanimity prevailed.—*Globe of Thursday.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENN T.
(Continued from page 502.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.
NEWSPAPER-STAMP DUTIES BILL.

Lord CANNING moved the second reading of the Newspaper-stamp Duties Bill.
Lord MONTAGUE opposed the measure, resting his objection to it mainly upon the present financial state of the country.
The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill,
Mr. W. PATTEN moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time this day six months.
Lord LOVAIN seconded the amendment.
Sir W. MOLESWORTH, on the part of the Board of Health, objected to the bill altogether, until the Board should have an opportunity of considering it.
After a few words from Mr. A. PELLATT, the amendment was agreed to, and the bill was consequently lost.

JEWS IN PARLIAMENT AND CORPORATION REFORM.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked the First Lord of the Treasury if it was his intention to bring in a bill during the present session to enable Jews to sit in Parliament; also, on what day the long-promised bill for the Reform of the Corporation of the City of London will be introduced?
Lord PALMERSTON said there was no intention to bring in a bill on the Jewish Disabilities question this session. A bill was in preparation in reference to corporation reform.
Mr. DUNCOMBE gave notice that immediately after the recess he should call attention to the anomalous state of the representation of the city of London.

MR. DISRAELI'S MOTION.—PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE gave notice, that he should move, as an amendment to the motion of the right hon. Baronet the member for Portsmouth, the insertion of the following words, after the word "hostilities;"—"and still cherishing the desire that the communications which are in progress may arrive at a successful issue."
Mr. LOWE gave notice that, on Mr. Disraeli's motion, he would move the following amendment:—

That this House having seen with regret that, owing to the refusal of Russia to restrict the strength of her navy in the Black Sea, the Conferences of Vienna have not led to the cessation of hostilities, feels it to be its duty to declare that, by that refusal the means of coming to an arrangement on the third basis of negotiation having been exhausted, this House will give its best exertions to carry out the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. DISRAELI then rose, in a very full house, to move the following resolution:—

That this House cannot adjourn for the recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of her Majesty's Government in reference to the great question of peace or war; and that, under these circumstances, this House feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for this country a safe and honourable peace.

He said, he had for some time—watching with deep anxiety the conduct of this country in reference to the great question of peace and war, and particularly during the Conferences of Vienna—imbued an opinion which had filled him with deep anxiety. He had noticed, on the part of the Government, language so ambiguous, conduct so uncertain, that he believed the circumstances demanded the attention of public men alive to their responsibilities. It had been said that her Majesty's servants were engaged in confidential negotiations on the subject of the war, and the appeal for respite was of course irresistible. At length the protocols were laid upon the table of the House, and he presumed that the Government would have taken the opportunity of laying before the House what was intended to be done in reference to the matter, and would have stated frankly, precisely, and explicitly what Government intended to do, more especially as public feeling was in such a state that it became the duty of the First Minister to lead it on a subject of such surpassing magnitude (hear). A member for a great city—one of her Majesty's Privy Council—placed on the paper a notice of an address to the Queen. He hoped that if the First Minister had been enabled to screw up his courage to present an address to his Royal Mistress, it would have been of a different character from that proposed by the right honourable gentleman the member for Manchester—that it would have contained declarations of an entirely different character; and one of his objects was to extract from the Government to-night an intimation to that effect. He had no idea that the discussion on that motion would be abandoned. The country, and indeed all Europe, were, by a well-kept secret, basked of a discussion in a matter of the most momentous importance since the peace of 1815 (hear, hear). Believing the conduct of her Majesty's Government was to be viewed with suspicion and distrust, and that the conduct of that Government would be ruinous, if not watched with vigilance, he had framed the motion on which he was now addressing the House. In reference to the conduct of her Majesty's Government as to the question of peace and war, he maintained that their language was ambiguous, and their conduct uncertain; and he should call upon the House to arrest a course of policy which must, in its results, prove most disastrous to the country. Having stated something in opposition to a sarcasm levelled against him that he had made an arrangement with Mr. Layard, and paid a high compliment to the abilities and generous disposition of that gentleman, Mr. Disraeli proceeded to say that he should not go back to the passage of the Pruthi, or to any circumstances of that kind; but he should limit his criticisms to events of more recent date, beginning with the installation of the present chief Minister of the Crown, which had been styled "a glorious epoch in the history of this country." Having reviewed at some length the antecedents of the present Administration, the right hon. gentleman referred to a question put by Sir J. Graham to the head of the Government as to the conditions on which peace was to be sought, and to the foreign policy of Lord Clarendon in general. The noble Lord (Lord Palmerston) stated that the foreign policy of Lord Aberdeen's Government would be followed out thoroughly; but very shortly afterwards the Plenipotentiary returned bootless, and a motion was placed on the table by the right hon. member for Manchester, which affirmed that the propositions of Russia were reasonable, and that some blame attached to the Government for refusing them. It had been positively stated that the noble Lord the Secretary of State for the Colonies—who held a more prominent position in that house than he at present enjoyed—was in favour of such a peace; whereas he had always been the bold advocate for a decisive struggle with the colossal power of the Russian empire. He did not think that the appointment of the noble Lord as Plenipotentiary was a very happy one, inasmuch as he had been distinguished by his strong and inflammatory denunciations of the power and ambition of Russia. Altogether, the antecedents of the noble Lord rendered him incompetent for negotiating peace with Russia. He thought very little of the noble Lord's power as a diplomatist. The right hon. gentleman then referred to the part his Lordship acted in connection with the "Secret Correspondence," and quoted passages from his despatches, in which he contended he made fatal admissions as to the Protectorate of Russia. The noble Lord at the head of the Government said that they were not going to make an ignominious peace, and that the man who would do so should be an outcast. But peace could be made without that House, and it was therefore imperative that the policy of the Government should be fully known. He denied that the war could be carried on with this morbid state of negotiations, and he also denied that all the country had to do with the war was to make expeditions and to raise taxes. The discontent which prevailed was owing to the fact that there was diplomacy and war existent at the same time. The right hon. gentleman concluded a speech of nearly three hours' duration by denouncing this subterfuge of negotiation and Ministerial trifling.

Mr. BARROW seconded the resolution.

Sir F. BARING then submitted the following amendment:—
That this House, having seen with regret that the Conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it to be a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for this country a safe and honourable peace.

The right hon. Baronet said that he did not like to meet the resolution with a direct negative, for fear he would be misunderstood in foreign countries. He denied the assertions of Mr. Disraeli, defended Lord John Russell, and trusted that negotiations would be resumed.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE said that he would support Sir F. Baring's amendment, if he assented to the additional words he proposed.
Mr. K. SEYMOUR said, he did not think the moment well chosen for a party movement. The war was not yet ripe, but the proceedings of last Monday had greatly hastened its maturity. He supported Mr. Disraeli's resolution.

Mr. WILKINSON supported the amendment.
The Marquis of GRANBY and Mr. R. PHILLIMORE spoke in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. GLADSTONE was opposed both to the resolution and Sir F. Baring's amendment. He, however, argued in favour of the amendment suggested by Sir W. Heathcote. He defended the expedition to the Crimea, and denied that he had been entirely unsuccessful, for while, in August, 1854, Russia refused to accept the Four Points, in the month of December following the Emperor accepted those very propositions as a basis of negotiations which he had so strenuously refused before. Looking at the question at issue as one only of terms, how did it stand? Russia had agreed to the First and Second Points and part of the Third Point. The Fourth would be

agreed to at any time. The only matter to be settled now was as to the limitation of the power of Russia in the Black Sea. When a member of the late Government he was in favour of limiting the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea, but he now thought that such a proposition implied a great indignity upon Russia. He was of opinion that the Russian proposal to give to Turkey the power of opening and shutting the Straits was one calculated to bring about a settlement. As regarded the position of Russia now, he challenged any person to show him a case in the whole history of the world in which the political objects of war had been more completely gained without the prostration of the adverse party. He felt that he would be incurring a fearful responsibility if he did not raise his voice to beseech the House to pause before they persevered in a war so bloody and so decimating, while there was a chance of returning to the condition of a happy and an honourable peace.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied to the arguments of Mr. Gladstone, and contended it was essential to the interests of Europe that the power of Russia should be considerably curtailed.

On the motion of Mr. WHITESIDE the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PEACE RESOLUTIONS.

Earl GREY rose to move the following resolutions, viz.:—

That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, to thank her Majesty for having ordered the protocols of the recent negotiations at Vienna to be laid before us. To inform her Majesty that this House deeply deplores the failure of the attempt to put an end by these negotiations to the calamities of the war in which the country is now engaged; and to express our opinion that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace by which all the original objects of the war might have been gained, and by which her Majesty and her allies might have obtained all the advantages which can reasonably be demanded from Russia.

The noble Earl introduced his motion by a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he stated that no less than 500,000 lives had been already sacrificed, and about £50,000,000 of our money expended since the war commenced. He contended that we were incurring a grave responsibility in continuing the present hostilities when an opportunity was offered for arriving at an honourable peace by a renewal of negotiations upon the counter propositions submitted by Russia.

The Earl of CLARENDON justified the war, and defended the Government in the conduct and management of it. The noble Earl's speech was similar in tone to those recently made by Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell in the House of Commons.

After a prolonged discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was then given by commission to the Income-tax, the Customs Duties, the Spirit, &c., Duties, the Militia (Ireland), the Intestacy (Scotland), the Affirmation (Scotland), and several other bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and the Earl of Harrowby.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE CRIMEAN MEDALS.

In answer to a question from Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. F. PEEL said that 2000 medals were in the hands of Hunt and Roskill, for delivering to those soldiers who had returned to this country from the Crimea, and were not present at the ceremony on the 18th instant, and would be forwarded to them by the firm he had mentioned. He might take that opportunity of also informing the House that arrangements had been made to send 8000 medals per fortnight to the Crimea for distribution there; and further, that these soldiers who received medals on the 18th would shortly receive certificates upon Hunt and Roskill, in order to obtain their clasps, to which they might be entitled.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

Mr. ROEBUCK said—Sir there is a report abroad that the Conferences at Vienna has been renewed. I wish to ask whether the Government have received any intimation of such a renewal?

Lord PALMERSTON: All I can say is, that no conference has been held since the last reported in the papers; and before any fresh conference is held, the English Minister at Vienna must receive authority from the Government at home to attend it.

Mr. GIBSON thought the noble Lord's answer was not generally understood. The noble Lord stated, some days since, that the Conferences were not finally concluded, but that they had been suspended, Lord Westmoreland retaining full powers. He wished to know whether those powers had been withdrawn.

Lord PALMERSTON replied, that those powers had not been withdrawn. Lord Westmoreland still possessed them.

MR. DISRAELI'S MOTION.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. WHITESIDE resumed the debate, and announced his intention of supporting the resolution of the right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire. He pointed out at considerable length what he considered inconsistencies between the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Lord John Russell, contending that no parliament could be unanimous under their joint councils. He contended that hon. members had no alternative but to declare to the Queen that it was their firm purpose, as it was the determination of the country, vigorously to prosecute the war, because the embassy to Vienna had proved futile and abortive. The government said tauntingly to the Opposition—"We have done all we can. Why don't you tell us what we are to do?" He (Mr. Whiteside) would reply, "Very well, if you will change places with us, so we will" (hear, hear, and laughter).

Mr. LOWE said he expected that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) would have asked the House to express an opinion on the Conferences, and whether they should be continued or at once put an end to. Feeling that such an opinion ought to be expressed, he could not agree either to the original resolution or the amendment, and had therefore framed an amendment in the following words—"After the words 'regret that,' in Sir F. Baring's amendment, to insert the words 'owing to the refusal of Russia to restrict the strength of the navy in the Black Sea;' and after 'declare that,' to insert the words 'the means of coming to agreement on the third basis of negotiation being by that refusal exhausted.'"

Mr. CAYLEY expressed a hope that Mr. Disraeli would withdraw his resolution and accept the amendment of Mr. Lowe.

Mr. ROUNDEL PALMER contended that we had already obtained all that was sought for by the war, and it was therefore in the highest degree wrong to continue hostilities for vague and uncertain ends.

Lord STANLEY said he accepted the motion of Mr. Disraeli, not so much because it passed a well-merited censure upon Ministers, as because it at last gave them a hope of obtaining some more explicit information as to what we were at war for than the country was yet possessed of.

In the course of the discussion that followed, Mr. LAYARD stated his intention of proceeding with the motion of which he had given notice, on the earliest day possible after the holidays.

Lord PALMERSTON described the resolution of Mr. Disraeli as a party motion, and declared it as his opinion that Russia's power in the Black Sea should be limited, as otherwise there could be no security against her further encroachments upon the territory of Turkey.

THE GOVERNOR OF BALAKLAVA.—Amongst the Russian prisoners brought home in the *Sinla* last week was the Governor of Balaklava, who was taken prisoner when Balaklava was first seized by the English army.

TURN, May 22.—The Convents Suppression Bill has been finally voted in the Senate by secret ballot. The votes were 53 for, 42 against. The result was received with great applause in the galleries.

THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The two hundred and first anniversary of this corporation was celebrated on Wednesday by the usual religious ceremonial at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Rev. C. A. Thurlow, Rector of Malpas, and Chancellor of the diocese of Chester, preached, taking for his text the 11th verse of the 14th chapter of St. Luke, "Thou shalt be blessed, for they cannot recompense thee." The service was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Farebrother; the Bishops of St. David's, St. Asaph's, Winchester, &c. The anthems and sacred hymns were executed by a full choral service, which included the choir of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's; all under the direction of Mr. Goss, the organist of the cathedral. In the evening the friends of the institution dined in Merchants'-hall. The company included the following names:—The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester, St. Asaph, Oxford, Chichester, Bath and Wells, St. David's, Kilmore, and Glasgow; the Lord Chancellor, Rev. Lord John Thynne, Sir Brooke Bridges, Bart.; Sir Thomas Marjory Wilson, Bart.; Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart.; Rev. Sir Lionel Darrell, Bart.; Mr. W. H. Barrow, M.P.; Mr. Freshfield, M.P.; Mr. Robert Clive, M.P.; Mr. Serjeant Channell, Dean of St. Paul's, Archdeacons Bentinck and Creyke, Rev. Chancellor Thurlow; Rev. Canons Blomfield, Jeff. Repton, Jennings, and Pilkington; Rev. Drs. Jacob, Spyer, and Vivian; Rev. George Curry, Henry Houghton, Henry Brown, R. G. Baker, R. E. Copstone, H. L. Bennett, Charles Mackenzie, W. H. Hoare, W. J. Hall, J. C. Haden, Thomas Helmore, E. H. Plumtre, William Rogers, W. J. Crichton, J. V. Povah, and many others; Aldermen Rickards, Farebrother, Elmis, and Wire; John Pops, Esq.; Robert Higgins, Esq.; John Wood, Esq.; Richard Twining, Esq.; Richard Galloway, Esq.; Thomas Tilton, Esq.; J. W. Burnister, Esq.; J. H. Cancellor, Esq.; Felix Knyvett, Esq.; S. B. Brooke, Esq.; Edward Wyndham, Esq.; J. C. Wood, Esq.; Oliver Hargreave, Esq.; Charles Elliott, Esq.; Robert Saunders, Esq. A subscription in behalf of the charity was made. The amount raised by the sermon, subscriptions, legacies, &c., during the year, was upwards of £3000, which was the largest amount ever contributed, with the exception of the year 1853.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

RIFLE-PITS IN FRONT OF THE MAMELON, MALAKOFF TOWER, &c.

We have engraved the large View upon the ensuing pages from a sketch made by Lieutenant (now Major) Iredin, of the Royal Artillery, who transferred the scene to his sketch-book immediately before his leaving the Camp at the Crimea. The respective localities are indicated beneath the illustration.

The Russian Rifle-pits, of which we have of late heard so much, are formed for the purpose of keeping down, drawing off, and, if possible, of silencing the fire from the parallels of the Allies, which would otherwise be directed at the embrasures of the garrison. The soil being very stony, the pits are not dug deep, but the excavated earth and stones are thrown up in front, and make a rough breastwork, which at the crest is rendered neater by layers of sand-bags; small interstices being left between them, through which the riflemen take aim and fire.

We quote a few details of sharpshooting in the Rifle-pits from a letter from the Camp, dated April 27th:—

I was sent out to the rifle-pits on Tuesday (the 24th), but the Russians were very shy that day, and gave very few chances. I had a regular duel with a Russian in the nearest rifle-pit to us (250 yards). In about half an hour he gave up firing; and, as I had put about four shots out of seven through his loophole, I thought I must have hit him. I left a namesake of mine in my company to watch him. Very soon the Russian (who, by the by, was a splendid shot) fired again, and put the ball right through Private—"s" cap, because he did not bob his head when he saw the smoke. They began to fire 68-pounders at us in the rifle-pits from a great gun in the Redan, 700 yards from the pit I was in, and, with two men loading rifles for me, I bullied them so much that they were half an hour loading the gun, for I had a very sharp corporal watching the gunners with my telescope, and directly they appeared I fired into the embrasure. As soon as I saw the gun was loaded, I made the men lie down close under the parapet till they fired. The shot came close over our heads. The same thing went on again; but they only fired four shots at us altogether, and did no harm.

SPRING MEETING IN THE CRIMEA.—THE RACES AT KARANI.

The Fourth Grand Crimean Spring Meeting took place on the 27th ult., in front of the Guards' detached camp, Karani. In many respects it was the most successful meeting that has yet been held. Most favoured also because there could not be a purer sky—the sun could not be brighter nor the air more balmy. And as at home, on the days of our great national festivals, the seeing people start for the races is an integral and important part of the ceremony—so here. On that day the most outrageous novice in Camp would have seen at a glance that something extraordinary, something to be looked at and conned over, and never to be forgotten, was going forward. There was a grand exhibition of the countenances of all nations, and a choice collection of bit horses in front of Oppenheim's store. Brown Maltese, and our own Ionians, tied cases of sherry and champagne, and tins of ready-cooked hams and tongues, to pack-saddles laid on unwilling backs. Then the road up to Karani was covered with baggage animals, carrying provisions of a kind not included in the rations issued to her Majesty's forces in the East, and on all the roads from the different camps crowded officers on horseback, some proceeding at a walk, some ambling, and some galloping along at a rattling, victorious, and irresistible pace. From the heights occupied by the French there came powerful, well-groomed horses, with a deal of bone and more flesh, and men with blue or green coats, and scarlet trousers of the most unobjectionable width. Our own encampments sent forth ambling nags and ponies of Eastern breed, and, mounted on them, men habited in the scarlet shell-jacket whose charms increase now that its days are numbered. Others there were that braved the heats of a Crimean April in those neat little fur coats which were issued at the eleventh hour, and which, if not spoiled in store or lost on the march, will do good service next winter.

The low hills which in part hide Karani were covered with men and horses. In front, on the course, people were still busy, for it is a law of nature that a race-course is never to be completely completed. The Guards detachment, dressed up for the occasion, stood in little groups among the tents, and the sentry, who passed in front, conjured up visions of St. James's Palace and the steps of the Duke of York's Column.

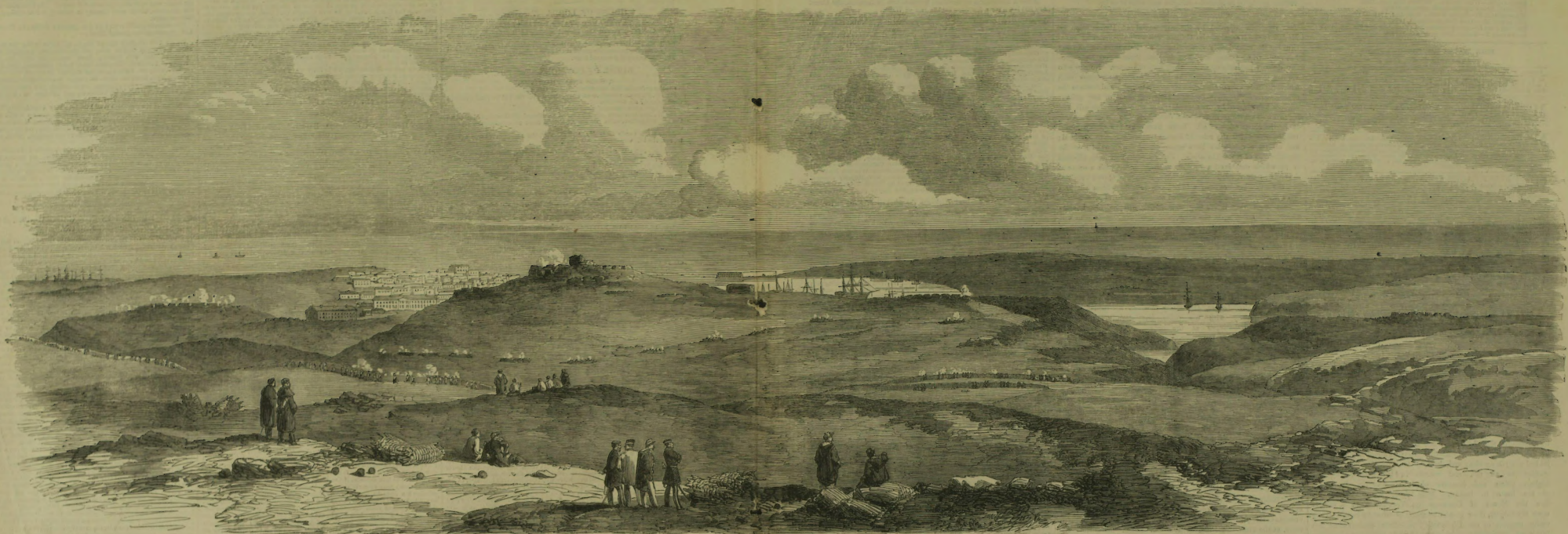
In most respects, however, the scene bore very little resemblance to the places and scenes hallowed to the lovers of "the turf." There was no crowd of unprofessional spectators—there was hardly any rabble. There were no young men in hack-chaises and four taken up by subscription, resolved to be as great an annoyance as they could. There were no ladies in open carriages, equally resolved to win a prodigious quantity of gloves, and their high souls bent on insolvency in case of loss. There were no mysterious hampers under the care of gentlemen in livery. No booths, and no gipsies; no gentlemen craving to supply you with a "kreet card of the races." From first to last, and even after the last, inquisitive spectators were doomed to ignorance as to "the names and ages of the horses;" and though the colours of the riders flitted by, they were indistinctly realised, and soon forgotten. Equally vain would it have been to look for any of those supernannuated jockeys, betting Jews, or other vermin that crawl over an English race-course. One great feature of a race—the gipsy parties—were not wanting. On a high hill on the right of the Guards camp, and in front of the open-air hospital for invalided baggage ponies, squatted the beauty and fashion of Karani—half a dozen of lineal descendants of the heroes that conquered at Marathon and died at Thermopylae, and of the gallant tars, who by the glorious work they did at Salamis, immortalised the wooden walls of Athens.

But the bell has been rung, and the first race has commenced. The appearance of jockeydom makes men bet—they can't help it; but the settlements are not likely to be attended with serious consequences. There is no fear of defaulters, for hardly any bets exceeding five shillings are offered and accepted. A favourite horse is always worth a crown; and bets to that amount are freely offered and taken; and, as the horses draw near the winning-post, there is the usual excitement, and when yellow has won by half a length then follows the usual buzz, which may be resolved into the pretty conceit, "I knew he'd win." There is more music, and more riding about, and another ring of the bell, and another race; and it soon becomes apparent—that indeed already became apparent at each one of the former meetings—that the trial of speed of horses of unknown parentage, whose place is not found in the stud-book, is but a secondary consideration—a mere excuse for a sort of Corso at Karani—an open-air conversation—a meeting of "Friends in Council," and on horseback, in true Tartar fashion. The approaching hurdle-race excites a special interest of its own; and while the hurdles are being fixed, those who have friends in the Encampment are invited to luncheon, which, for the air is remarkably bracing, they greedily accept, if they have breakfasted at an early hour, or decline, if on that particular morning they happened to be late risers and breakfasters. In the hurdle-race, which everybody is eager to see, some of the hurdles are ridden over on purpose to vex the stewards, and there is a good deal of laughing, because it is supposed that the stewards must feel great vexation—it is their bounden duty to do so. But, after all, the whole affair begins to flag. Some young men, addicted to pleasure, are moving restlessly in their saddles. The Turks in the valley have turned in ever so long since, but the French band on the hill, and the Highland bands of Sir Colin Campbell's Camp are still playing against one another. The moon is up, and sheds her pale light on Balaklava plain; and in the tents, and huts a deal of eating is going on, and much talk about the races and the hunt, and the grand French review before Lord Redcliffe. Such was the Fourth Karani Meeting, on the 18th day of the New Siege of Sebastopol.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CRIMEAN MEDAL PRESENTATION.—A gentleman from the London Stereoscope Company, of 313, Oxford-street, had the honour on Tuesday last of submitting, by request, a Photographic View of this highly-interesting Ceremony, at Buckingham Palace, for her Majesty and Prince Albert's inspection. The view is taken just at the moment her Majesty is presenting a medal to a midshipman; and it also embraces many thousands of persons, including the immense throng which lined the roofs of the Horse Guards.

POSTAGE ON FOREIGN OR COLONIAL LETTERS, &c.—By a Treasury warrant, dated May 19, 1855, it is ordered, subject to the regulations therein specified, that on every letter not exceeding 1 oz. weight posted in or addressed to any part of the United Kingdom from or to any commissioned officer employed in her Majesty's regular forces, Artillery, or Marines, in the White Sea or the adjacent waters, or sent from or to any commissioned or warrant officer, midshipman, or master's-mate in the White Sea or the adjacent waters, there shall be charged a uniform rate of 3d. If posted in or addressed to any part of the United Kingdom, and sent from or to any non-commissioned officer, sergeant, &c., or to any seaman, &c., via Christiania, there shall be charged 3d.; if exceeding a quarter of an ounce, two rates of postage; if exceeding half an ounce, three rates; if exceeding three-quarters of an ounce, four rates; and for every quarter of an ounce over three-quarters of an ounce one additional rate.

ADVICES FROM MADRID state that the Spanish Government had abandoned its intention of demanding of the British Cabinet the recall of Lord Howden for his remonstrance with reference to the interference with Protestant worship by the Roman Catholic priests at Seville.



ENGLISH.

RUSSIAN.

RUSSIAN.

FRENCH.

RUSSIAN.

PORT RAIL.

FRENCH.

CHAS. L. BURGESS.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PARALLELS, WITH RUSSIAN RIFLE-PITS, IN FRONT OF THE MAMELON AND MALAKOFF TOWER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



CRIMEAN SPRING MEETING.—RACES AT KARANL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 27.—Whit Sunday. Dante born, 1265.
MONDAY, 28.—Whit Monday. William Pitt born, 1756.
TUESDAY, 29.—King Charles II. restored, 1660.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Ember Week. Pope died, 1744.
THURSDAY, 31.—Anne Boleyn crowned, 1533.
FRIDAY, June 1.—Action between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon*, 1813.
SATURDAY, 2.—Gordon Riots commenced, 1780.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 55	11 21	11 49	No Tide	0 11	0 33	0 51
1 13	1 34	1 55	2 14	2 35	2 56	3 16

MONTI'S LECTURES ON ANCIENT AND MODERN SCULPTURE.—The FIRST of these LECTURES, in compliance with the express desire of the Subscribers, is POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, May 30. Tickets to be had at Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall East.

MR. BENSON has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE the 4th, 1855. In the course of the evening some Glee and Madrigals will be performed, and also a Selection from the Works of Sir Henry Bishop. To commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Music-sellers; and at Mr. Benson's residence, 47, Gloucester-street, Belgrave-road, Pimlico.

HERR ERNST PAUER has the honour to announce that he will give a Grand EVENING CONCERT, with the Full Orchestra of the celebrated ORCHESTRAL UNION, under the direction of Mr. Mellon, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1855, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely, when he will be assisted by—Vocalists: Miss Emilie Krall (from the Imperial Opera, Vienna), Miss Dolby, and Herr Reichardt. Conductors: Mr. Alfred Mellon and Herr Ernst Pauer. The members of the highly-distinguished London Deutscher Männer Chor, have kindly consented to perform on this occasion Selections from Mendelssohn's Antigone and Edipus. Herr Ernst Pauer will play Hummel's Concerto in A flat; and his new Symphony in C minor will be given for the first time.—Stalls, half-a-guinea; Tickets, 7s. each, may be had at the principal Music Warehouses; and of Herr Ernst Pauer, 32, Alfred-place West, Thurlow-square.

THE LUMINOUS AND CHROMATIC FOUNTAIN, 100 feet high, DAILY, at the ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square, at 4.55 and 9.55. The Institution is open—Morning, 12 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children, Half-price.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—The ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK, will be OPEN to Visitors EVERY DAY during Whitsun Week, except SATURDAY, on payment of SIXPENCE each person. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform (by permission of Col. Parker) on every Saturday until further notice.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

THERE was a time—but it is long since past—when the diplomacy of England was one of her strongest points; but, for the last thirty, if not forty, years our diplomacy has been at so low an ebb, that it has been a common remark in all well-informed political circles on the Continent, that in that department Great Britain did not shine; and that no Ambassador was so easily over-reached as an English one. But in Russia diplomacy has been a stronger weapon of offence and defence than armies and navies. The Czars have notoriously gained more power, territory, and influence by negotiation than by battle; and why this difference? Simply, because in England we jobbed diplomatic appointments as we jobbed everything else; and, because in Russia, diplomacy was studied as an art, and success in it rewarded by the highest prizes and honours which it was in the power of the State to bestow. Mr. Wyse, who brought before the House of Commons on Tuesday night a motion upon the subject, drew greater attention to what he considers the undue expense of our Diplomatic Staff—from Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary down to Consuls and Vice-Consuls—than to the jobbery displayed in the appointment of their officials. The expense, great as it is, is not in reality the main grievance. Our Ambassadors and Ministers, far from being overpaid, are underpaid for the duties which they are expected to perform—duties in the highest degree delicate, difficult, and important. We will not join in the vulgar outcry against Ambassadors as being merely spies of a superior class, or as men whose business it is to cheat others, but not to be cheated themselves. Ambassadors have nobler duties. The highest functionary of this class should not only be the dignified representative of the wealth, the power, and the honour of the country; but he should be trained in all the arts and qualifications of statesmanship; should be a sound lawyer, an astute and patient and wary special pleader; a man fit to lay down and maintain the highest and noblest principles of action; but fit also to split the straws of logic, to detect a quibble, or to gain a triumph by means of one, if he had an opponent whom he had no other means of defeating. He should be a man all eyes and ears—with a memory to retain, a judgment to sift, and a genius to appreciate, evidence. He should, above all things, be a patriot and a man of honour and intelligence; but, in addition to all this, he should be courteous and urbane, of prepossessing manners, and of generous hospitality; so that all classes of people—his countrymen or strangers—should say of him (whatever might be their differences of opinion on points of policy) that he worthily, agreeably, and splendidly, maintained the reputation of his country. Such qualities as these are not often united, and, when found, are not to be bought for slight and insufficient reward. But Great Britain does not go the right way to work to obtain the services of the best qualified, by natural gifts and by long training, to do honour to themselves and advantage to the State in their arduous and dignified career. The diplomatic service is a huge job from beginning to end. The working men in it, the men who ought to be encouraged and promoted, are miserably underpaid; while the great prizes fall to the lot not always of the most able, but of the most highly connected. Why should young men—whether aristocrats or plebeians—remain in the position of *attachés* to our Embassies without receiving salaries for their services? Surely it is not consistent with the dignity of this Empire to accept gratuitous service? And if dignity be not compromised by such an arrangement—or want of arrangement—it is surely inconsistent with sound policy to employ servants whom we do not openly reward for their services; for we may be assured that, in the long run, such services are the most expensive, as well as the most inefficient. Lord Palmerston opposed the motion for an inquiry into the subject; and Mr. Wyse was weak enough to abandon his motion in deference to the Premier's wishes. But there were other persons in the House who had decided opinions on the urgency of a general inquiry into this branch of the service; and Mr. Wyse's motion, in spite of Mr. Wyse and Lord Palmerston, was carried by a majority of 112 against 57. Thus the House of Commons is pledged to one out of the many subdivisions into which the Administrative Reform may be classed. It is the first, but not the last, or the least important; and if this House of Commons do not take it up in earnest, the next will. Perhaps, too, the advent of a new House of Commons is not quite so distant as a large number

of existing members of Parliament—certain not to be re-elected—imagine and wish it to be.

THE spectacle afforded by the ceremonial of Presentation of Medals to the Heroes of the Crimea was not only the most beautiful but the most deeply interesting of all the scenes which war has conjured up among us. Yet the last three years have produced many pageants of an extraordinary character. No one who viewed them will ever forget the majestic sea-processions with which the Sovereign of these islands led forth her grand fleets to the ocean. The departure of regiment after regiment of her gallant soldiers was marked by the assemblage of enthusiastic crowds, and by farewell greetings from Queen Victoria. The Camp at home is in the recollection of all. Later have come the stately hospitalities with which the ruler of France was welcomed to England; and all these spectacles have arisen out of the demands or the expediencies of a warlike crisis. But no sight had been afforded to us which combined a brilliant military array with a scene of a gentler nature, until the other day, when the Queen received and rewarded her wounded soldiers, and sent them from her presence in all the pride of appreciated service and loyalty.

Details of this interesting ceremonial will be found elsewhere. Its effect upon the Army, and upon the classes who will hereafter form the Army, has been most beneficial. The Queen's kind letter to the wounded in hospital, and the assurance that her sympathies were with them, did much good, as did her Majesty's visits to the sick and disabled. This personal distribution of the badge of honour completes the charm. To have given the silver token in the ordinary manner would have been nothing. The soldier who had merely had to push his way up to a bureau, who was coldly scanned by a clerk, and cross-questioned against the entries in a huge ledger, and finally received his medal, would have gone away with his pulse but slightly quickened unless with impatience at the ordeal. But to call that soldier to the Royal muster-ground, with all the ensigns of his profession around him, and to lead him up to the presence of his Royal mistress, to receive her smile, her thanks, and her sympathy, together with the testimonial of his service, was to awaken in him all that the sentiment of chivalry can inspire; and to let the people see (we only wish that the arrangements had permitted the humbler classes to witness more of the ceremony) that the common soldier who has received sabre cut, bayonet stab, or wound from a ball, in fighting for his country, will, when the time comes, be called forward by his Sovereign to receive public honour, was a course at once noble and prudent, and one of which the effect has already proved most advantageous.

The effect that was produced upon the soldiers themselves was evident to all who were near enough to the Royal dais to detect the expression of feature. Some of the men went away with the manly composure for which the British soldier is celebrated, others with the ordinary and natural look of gratification. More sensitive natures were there: and over some faces was spread the flush of unmistakable pride, while the eyes of others actually filled with tears at the kindly look and word of the Queen. After the ceremony, and when the first excitement had passed, a young soldier who had been decorated met a gentleman to whom he was known, and, after displaying the medal, added, with intense heartiness, that, if one thing could have been managed—if the "old folks at home" could only have been brought to see the Queen give that medal to him with her own hand, he would gladly have returned to the Crimea the next day, though it were to die in the first charge upon the Russians. And this was, no doubt, the feeling of hundreds, and one which will be found to have been contagious, and to have spread with electric rapidity through the ranks. Upon the classes from which recruits are taken let the officers charged with that duty tell the influence of that Friday's scene, and say whether the recruiting has not received a stimulus which is not less remarkable than desirable.

We shall not be accused of desiring to propagate the war-spirit, or to encourage the lust for conquest and carnage. But it is scarcely possible even for a peacemonger not to see that at this time war is a necessity, and even he will hardly deny that what a great nation has to do should be done in the boldest and most efficient manner. A new and oppressive levy is at this moment calling forth the hordes of Russia for military enrolment—one man in twelve is demanded—and the enormous force thus to be procured will be rolled down upon the Allies with all the recklessness of those in whose eyes human life is as nothing. How the Russian soldier is made a recent traveller has thus described:—"The order for the levy has reached the lord. The selection is not made at random, nor by lot. The lord, assisted by his steward and servants, decides upon the hero. His way to glory is marked out for him—the lord knows nothing about him, but has nothing to oppose to the representation of his servants. The unhappy man is dragged from his home, his wife, his children; one-half of his head is shaved from back to front, he is riveted up in heavy chains with the gang of his comrades, and away he is marched to the military *dépôt*." Against an enemy who can renew his ranks in this fashion, and who vaunts of the successes of this very war, in the teeth of the fact that the blood of a quarter of a million of his soldiers has been already washed in the fray, it is something more than expedient that rulers who have no such infernal power, and who can but call upon freemen to array themselves in the ranks, should call in their best voice, and urge their best incentive. To animate those who are already in the struggle, and to gather to their aid those who are needed to reinforce them, what better thing can be said, what better promise can be held out, than that their deeds, both of strife and endurance, shall be watched by their grateful country, and be rewarded, in that country's name, by their admiring Queen. This, and the still dearer assurance that for the loved ones of those who may fall in the battle of liberty, the Queen and the nation unite to provide, are all that England can offer to her citizen-soldier beyond the ordinary recompense of his service. But we have that faith in the British nature which induces us to believe that this will be amply sufficient; and that, if Providence is pleased to decree that for months, or even years to come, freemen and slaves are to join for the death-grapple, there will be no want of noble fellows who, having manfully done their duty, will present themselves from time to time before their Sovereign to receive at her hand the Order of the Crimea.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROJECTED CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA.

From an article in the *Constitutionnel* of Thursday, it appears that the recall of the expedition to Kertch was in consequence of a new plan of campaign, suggested by General Pelissier, and approved of by the Emperor, which rendered the occupation of that place comparatively unimportant. Speaking of the proposed campaign, it says:—

The Generals-in-Chief have considered it necessary to summon together all their forces. The reserves of the Camp of Maslak have proceeded to the Crimea. General Pelissier has therefore now under his orders 120,000 effective men; Lord Raglan has 30,000; and, adding to these the 15,000 Piedmontese, the Egyptian division of 10,000, and the 35,000 under Omer Pacha, the whole makes up a total of 210,000 combatants. It will be therefore seen that, in leaving 80,000 men to continue the siege and to cover its operations, and a sufficient corps to protect Eupatoria—the fortifications of which have been considerably extended and strengthened—the General-in-Chief will still have at his disposal 100,000 men and 200 field-pieces to attack the Russian army and strike a decisive blow. It may be readily comprehended that in such a situation, and on the eve of important events, the Generals-in-Chief should wish to have at hand all their disposable forces, and that they should have regarded an attack on Kertch as without importance, as compared with what the return of fine weather will allow them to accomplish. This explains the recall of the expedition to Kertch, which had drawn 10,000 picked troops from the Allies, and taken away means of transport which had become necessary.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that a Conference will be held to-day (Saturday) between the Austrian, English, French, and Turkish Plenipotentiaries; and another on Monday, at which Prince Gortschakoff and his colleague will be present.

The *German Journal* of Frankfurt quotes letters from Vienna of the 20th, from which it appears that the Austrian Cabinet had not, up to that date, received any official communication of the note of Count Nesselrode of the 30th ult., addressed to the German Courts, and promising them the observance of the two first points by Russia, on condition of their persisting in their neutrality. The correspondent adds, that Count Buol is about to resent this want of courtesy by issuing an Austrian circular to the German Courts, in which he will show that not only the first two points, but the others also, are of the utmost importance to German interests.

A MILITARY REVOLT IN SPAIN.

A military revolt took place at Saragossa on the 22nd inst., by some Carlist soldiers belonging to a cavalry regiment shouting through the public thoroughfares, "Long live the King!" The Queen's troops were immediately ordered out in pursuit, but the result is not known. An ex-Carlist chief, who entered the Queen's service after the Convention of Bergara, deserted with sixty men of the garrison. Navarre and the Basque provinces are tranquil.

THE COURT.

After a succession of brilliant hospitalities in London, the Court has left town for a few days for the Isle of Wight.

The State Concert on Friday se'night was followed on Saturday by a Drawing-room, to celebrate her Majesty's Birthday, at which the attendance of ladies and gentlemen was very numerous.

On Monday her Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, at which the Earl of Clarendon and Earl Granville had audiences of her Majesty. In the afternoon the Queen visited the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester-house; and in the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and the Princess Adelaide, Prince Ernest of Leiningen, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Viscount Torrington, and Major-General the Hon. J. Scarlett.

On Tuesday Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, attended by Captain Du Plat, at a quarter past eleven o'clock, for the purpose of inspecting the works in progress for the Camp at Aldershot. The Queen left Buckingham Palace, at twenty minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon, for her marine residence, in the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and their Serene Highnesses the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and the Princess Adelaide and Feodore of Hohenlohe. The Royal suite consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, the Master of the Household, Major-General Buckley, and Mr. Gibbs. The Royal party was escorted by a detachment of Carabiniers to the private station at Nine-Elms of the London and South-Western Railway. The Queen took her departure by a special train. Her Majesty stopped at Farnborough station, where she was joined by Prince Albert, who accompanied the Queen to Osborne, where the Royal party arrived at a quarter-past six o'clock.

On Wednesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Waterpark and Mr. F. Cavendish have relieved Lord Camoys and Major-General Berkeley Drummond in their duties as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE BIRTHDAY DRAWING-ROOM.

The Queen held a Drawing-room in celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, on Saturday afternoon last, in St. James's Palace. The Court was attended by about sixteen hundred ladies and gentlemen. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, soon after two o'clock. The great officers of State received the Queen and the Prince, and attended her Majesty to the Royal closet. The Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge were present, and were received by the Vice-Chamberlain. The Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and Prince Ernest of Leiningen, were also present.

The Lord Chancellor arrived in state at two o'clock, wearing his gold robe, and attended by his Serjeant-at-Arms, and the Purse and Train Bearers. The other Equity Judges present—viz., the Master of the Rolls, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, and Vice-Chancellor Page Wood—also appeared in their gold robes. The Speaker of the House of Commons arrived in state, wearing his gold robe, and attended by the Serjeant-at-Arms, the Chaplain, and the Secretary. The day was observed as a Collar day. The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Earl Spencer, wore the Garter and the Collar and Star of that most noble order. The Earl of Aberdeen also wore the Collar of the Thistle. The Duke of Atholl, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Elgin, and Lord Panmure wore the Collar and Star of the most ancient Order of the Thistle. The Earl of Listowel, and other Knights, wore the Collar and Star of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick. Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Hardinge, Viscount Combermere, Viscount Gough, Sir George Grey, Sir John Burgoyne, and a number of other Knights Grand Cross, wore the Collar and Star of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Viscount Falkland and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence wore the Collar and Star of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Lord Campbell, the Lord Chief Justice of England, wore his Official Gold Collar of SS. The Ministers and gentlemen in office wore the full dress official costume, and all the officers of the household of the Queen and the Prince appeared in the full dress household uniform.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cambridge delivered an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the auspicious return of her birthday. The Queen and the Prince then entered the Throne-room, accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and Prince Ernest of Leiningen. The ladies and officers of the Royal household took their usual stations near the Sovereign and on each side of the throne.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and Prince Ernest of Leiningen, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence in the evening.

The illuminations in the evening were very brilliant. Viscount Palmerston's, the Marquis of Breadalbane's, the Duke of Wellington's, and Viscount Canning's mansions were conspicuous. The club-houses and theatres were, as usual, radiant with loyal and patriotic devices. The entire façade, as well as the dome and minarets, of the Royal Panopticon, Leicester-square, was covered by a series of gas lanterns, exhibiting the three colours now so popular.

His Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen left the residence of the Duchess of Kent, Clarence-house, St. James's, on Monday evening, to join the fleet in the Baltic.

The Countess Colloredo has issued cards for a grand ball at Chandos-house, on Wednesday next.

The Countess of Derby had an assembly last evening (Friday) at the new family mansion in St. James's-square. The reunion was brilliantly attended.

The Earl De Grey, as President of the Institute of British Architects, had a conversazione at his mansion in St. James's-square, on Friday, of the members of the various literary and scientific institutions in the metropolis.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

WILLIAM FRANCIS SPENCER PONSONBY, LORD DE MAULEY.

This nobleman died on the 16th inst., at his residence in St. James's-place, aged sixty-eight. He was the third son of Frederick, third Earl of Bessborough, by Lady Caroline Cavendish, his wife, eldest daughter of the third Duke of Devonshire. For many years antecedent to his elevation to the Peerage, he had a seat in the House of Commons—first for the borough of Poole, and subsequently for the county of Dorset. His politics were always Whig. In 1838 he obtained the Barony of De Mauley, a title adopted from the circumstance of his wife being one of the coheirs of the old barony of Mauley, which originated in a writ of summons bearing date as early as A.D. 1295. Lord De Mauley married, 8th August, 1814, Lady Barbara Ashley Cooper, only child of Anthony, fifth Earl of Shaftesbury, by Barbara, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Webb, Bart.; and had by her, who died 5th June, 1844, two surviving sons and one daughter—viz., Charles-Frederick-Ashley-Cooper, present Peer, who was born in 1815, and is married to the fourth daughter of the late Earl of Bessborough; the Hon. Ashley George John Ponsonby; and Frances-Anne Georgiana, Lady Kinnaird.

WILLIAM RASHLEIGH, ESQ., OF MENABILL, CORNWALL.

MR. RASHLEIGH, of Menabill, formerly M.P. for Fowey, died on the 14th inst., at his seat in Cornwall, in the 79th year of his age. The Rashleighs, of Menabill—a younger branch of the ancient family of Rashleigh, of Rashleigh—descend from John Rashleigh, Esq., who was M.P. for Fowey 31 and 39 Elizabeth, and erected the mansion at Menabill, the beautiful seat at which the family have continued ever since to reside. The gentleman whose decease we record succeeded to the estates at the death of his uncle, Philip Rashleigh, Esq., M.P., whose collection of minerals formed the most splendid cabinet of that description in Europe. Mr. Rashleigh married twice: first, Rachael, daughter of William Stackhouse, Esq., of Trehan, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, Caroline, daughter of Henry Hinxman, Esq., of Iyechurch, Wilts; by whom he leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, the present William Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabill, formerly M.P. for East Cornwall, who is married to the Hon. Catherine Stuart, sister of Lord Blantyre.

WILLS AND PERSONALTY.—The will of the most Hon. Maria, Dowager Marchioness of Downshire, was proved in London, under £10,000 personalty; Jack Petre, Esq., of Westwick-house, Norfolk, £80,000; Sir George Head, £70,000 personalty; Rev. John Allen, M.A., Ilminster, £14,000; Henry Parker Collett, Esq., Yately-hall, £20,000; Charles Prickett Bousfield, silk merchant, Cheshire, £25,000; Henry Lea, attorney-at-law, Coventry, £40,000; Thomas Stead Carter, Esq., of Hadham, £50,000. The wealthy William Williams Hope, Esq., formerly of Paris, but late of Rushton and Trevorrack, by his will bequeathed all his real and personal estate to Venus Hodgkinson Crosby of Dover; and by a codicil has left £20,000 to Melanie Claudine de Vernaux, of Paris; and £15,000 to Amelie Channell Sabran, also of Paris, and other legacies of less amount.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 24.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
May 18.	30.074	63.0	36.7	49.5	- 3.7	80	S.W.	0.00
" 19.	29.996	67.2	42.7	54.3	+ 0.9	77	S.	0.00
" 20.	29.814	69.8	46.2	57.0	+ 3.3	74	S. & E.	0.00
" 21.	29.810	69.6	46.3	57.0	+ 3.3	74	S. & E.	0.01
" 22.	29.817	62.0	44.2	49.6	- 4.6	93	N. & S.	0.00
" 23.	29.784	60.9	42.3	50.1	- 4.4	86	S.	0.00
" 24.	29.732	70.0	42.9	54.6	- 0.2	85	S.S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.07 in. at the beginning of the week, to 29.81 in. by the morning of the 20th; increased to 29.99 in. by the afternoon of the same day; decreased to 29.77 in. by the afternoon of the 21st; increased to 29.82 in. by the 22nd; decreased to 29.73 in. by the 23rd; and increased to 29.76 in. by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.858 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 51° 6'—being 2.4° below its average value. The range of temperature during the week was 33° 3', being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer, 36.7°, on the 18th, and the highest, 70°, on the 24th. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 21° 7'. The greatest was 27.1° on the 24th, and the least, 13.3°, on the 21st. The weather throughout the week has been fine and dry, and the sky partly covered with cloud.

LEWISHAM, May 25, 1855. **JAMES GLAISHER.** HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending May 19, the births of 1656 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these, 820 were boys, and 836 girls; the average numbers for the twentieth week of the year, from the records of ten years, were 736 boys, and 717 girls. The number of deaths registered within the week was 1143—so that a very slight improvement in the public health has taken place; they still, however, show a mortality above the average. The number of deaths due to the twentieth week of the year is 1088. The deaths returned last week are 55 in excess of the number obtained by calculation. Small-pox exhibits a sudden increase; the deaths from it, which were 15 and 28 in the two previous weeks, rose last week to 45. The disease appears to prevail in Shoreditch more than in any other part of London.

THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The two hundred and first anniversary of the above corporation was celebrated on Wednesday by the usual religious ceremonial in St. Paul's Cathedral. In the evening the friends of the institution assembled in Merchants' Hall. A subscription in behalf of the charity was made. The amount raised by the sermon, subscriptions, legacies, &c., during the year, was upwards of £3000, which was the largest amount ever contributed, with the exception of the year 1853.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—On Monday night a public meeting, respectfully attended, was held at St. Martin's-hall, convened by the "United Kingdom Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors throughout the United Kingdom," in aid of their movement. Alderman Sir R. Carden occupied the chair. The Rev. J. Hanson, the Rev. Jabez Burns, D.D., and other gentlemen, having addressed the meeting, a resolution in furtherance of the object of the meeting was adopted, and also a petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the enactment of a law absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in this country.

PEACE SOCIETY.—The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Peace Society was held at the Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, on Tuesday evening. Mr. C. Hindley, M.P., who was called to the chair, said, the expenditure already incurred of 89 millions of money on the present war, and the sacrifice of nearly half a million of lives, ought to be sufficient to convince the people that war is a great curse, and ought, by every means, to be avoided. After trying to show that Russia is right and England wrong in the proposals for peace, he concluded by impressing upon the meeting the great advantages which would result from the universal adoption of the principles of the Peace Society. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Dr. Davidson, the Rev. Dr. Burns, and other gentlemen, in favour of peace, and in condemnation of the course pursued by the newspaper press on the Russian aggression question.

SOCIETY FOR ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The annual meeting of the members of this society was on Tuesday held at the Hanover-square Rooms; the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report stated that "the income of the society, from its formation, in the summer of 1853, to the 31st December of the same year, was £264 13s. 5d. The income in the year 1854 was £1452 3s. 3d., and for the first four months of 1855 £620. A considerable portion of the above was the result of sermons and meetings in London, Brighton, Bristol, Oxford, Cambridge, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and several smaller places. A far larger annual sum was required to carry on the present work of the society, and to respond to the many pressing calls from clergymen in different parts of the kingdom for missionary agency of various kinds. The report was adopted, and a collection made in aid of the funds of the institution.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF SEBASTOPOL.

MR. BURFORD has just completed a Panorama of Sebastopol, and the ever-memorable battle-field which now surrounds it, executed upon a scale of magnitude, and with an elaborateness of detail, worthy of the subject. It was exhibited on private view on Thursday and yesterday, and will be opened to the public on Monday.

The View is taken from the centre of the vast plateau occupied by the Allied armies, on the south side of the city, overlooking the gorge which separates the English from the French works, and which terminates in the Military Harbour. Immediately beneath the spectator, looking in the direction of the gorge in question, is seen in formidable relief the famed Three-gun Battery, manned, and at work, executed upon such a scale as to give a life-like idea of the science and labours of siege operations. Thus, while the guns are being loaded and fired, we observe here and there men leaning against the parapet, peering through glasses at the operations of the enemy; in another place a poor fellow has fallen, wounded by a splinter from the top of the parapet, which one of the enemy's balls has just struck; and ready at hand are seen advancing the fatigue party, with the stretcher, or bier, preparing to remove the hero's body from the field. Looking beyond this grim episode of war, we trace the outline of the "approaches" which hem in this side of the besieged city; and the light and scattered smoke arising from which shows that the assailants are not inactive; whilst further, in the middle distance, are clearly defined the Malakoff Tower and Battery, the Redan Battery, the Flagstaff Battery, and the whole line of earthworks which the besieged have so skilfully thrown up—chiefly in the interval between the occupation by the Allies of their position south of the town, and the opening of their fire. High above this sparkle the white walls of the churches and other buildings of the town itself; and beyond these frown—though, by the aid of distance, mildly—the redoubtable Forts Alexander and Constantine, and the no less redoubtable Wasp Fort. In short, the whole of the details, both of the city itself and its defences; and of the offensive work of the Allies, are laid out in a manner which cannot fail of rendering the operations of the siege and its difficulties patent to all who will give themselves the trouble to examine them by the aid of the published "Description."

Turning now gradually round to the right, towards the east and south, we observe the bold gorge of the Tchernaya, which effectually shuts out of view the northern side of the town; the bold mountain range beyond tipped with silvery brightness; then the ravine which shuts in Balaklava; and lastly Kamiesch Bay, the landing-place and "base" of operations of our French allies. The general surface is dotted with tents of the combined armies; and groups of soldiers of all arms (amongst which prominently stand the two commanding Generals, with their respective Staffs), the figures being painted with great life and realism of effect by Mr. Selous.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the actual money business transacted in National Securities this week has been by no means extensive, the market has ruled active, and prices have steadily advanced; the Three per Cents having touched 91½. The principal causes of the advance in the quotations are the favourable nature of the foreign exchanges, the large arrivals of bullion, and the rapid increase of gold in the Bank of England, together with the prospect of money becoming cheaper. Another cause—which it is supposed will induce holders to invest in Consols—productive of comparative activity is the issuing a notice to the effect that the interest on Exchequer Bills, to be renewed on the 11th June, will be reduced from its present rate of 2½d. per day to 2d. This reduction, which is equal to 7s. 7d. per annum, will effect a saving of about £30,000 per annum in the public expenditure; and the future rate will, consequently, be £3 0s. 10d. per annum. The advances from the manufacturing districts are more favourable than for some time past, and it is generally thought that there will shortly be an increased demand for accommodation. This would be most desirable, as the Reserve in the Bank of England is now over £10,000,000 and the stock of bullion is upwards of £16,000,000. A large amount of capital is now unemployed in Lombard-street, notwithstanding that first-class bills have, in some instances, been done as low as 3 per cent.

The shipments of the precious metals have been trifling; but the imports have been very extensive, about £300,000 having arrived from Australia, leaving £600,000 on the passage—£98,476 from the West Indies, and £120,000 from New York. As nearly the whole of these imports have gone direct to the Bank, next week's returns will no doubt show a further excess in the supply of gold.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have resolved that, on and after the 16th of June, official transactions shall cease on Saturdays at one o'clock, instead of two, as at present.

On Monday the Consol Market was firm; prices, however, were subject to numerous fluctuations. The Three per Cents Reduced were 89½; the New Three per Cent Consols, 90½; the New Three per Cents, 89½; and Consols for Account, 90½. Long Annuities, 1855, were 10½; India Stock realised 22½; and the Omnium reached 2½ prem. Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 100. There was a steady market on Tuesday, and prices further improved—the Three per Cents Transfer having realised 90½. Bank Stock was firm, at 209½. The New Three per Cents marked 89½ to 90½; and Long Annuities, 1860, 4½. India Stock, 23½; and the Omnium, 2½ prem. Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Ditto, Advertised, 4s. to 7s. Exchequer Bonds were at par. Another advance took place in Consols on Wednesday, when the Three per Cents were done at 91½; after marking 90½. The Three per Cents Reduced were up to 90½; and the New Three per Cents, 90½. Long Annuities, 1855, 16 9-16. The Omnium was 2½ prem. Exchequer Bills (March), 10s. to 15s.; Ditto, June, 4s. to 7s. prem. Exchequer Bonds, 100½. The Stock Market was dull on Thursday, most of the speculators waiting the result of the debate on the war in the House of Commons. Consols were 90½. The New Three per Cents realised 90½; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 89½. Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 15s. prem.; and India Bonds, 18s. to 21s. premium. Omnium, 2½ prem. The Thirty Years' Annuity marked 16½.

All Foreign Bonds have been in good request, and prices have steadily improved. Danish Five per Cents have sold at 101½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Spanish New Deferred, 18½; Turkish Bonds, 7½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; Dutch Four per Cents, 92½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 43½; Venezuela One-and-a-Half per Cents, 12½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 54; Russian Five per Cents, 98; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½. The total note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending on the 14th ult. was £36,955,066, showing a decrease in the circulation, compared with the previous month, of £681,061; and a decrease, compared with the month of April, 1854, of £2,534,601.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very firm, and prices have had an upward tendency.

The market for Railway Shares has been firm, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 22½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 4½; Caledonian, 62½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 42; East Anglian, 15; Eastern Counties, 11½; Great Northern, 92; Ditto, A Stock, 77; Great Western, 67; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78½; London and Brighton, 100½; London and North-Western, 100½; London and South-Western, 83; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 25½; Midland, 71; North British, 29½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 74; Ditto, York, 49½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 28½; South Devon, 13; South Wales, 28½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—East Lincolnshire, 134; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½. PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102; Birmingham Guaranteed Stock (Great Western), 74; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton 107; South-Eastern (Reading), 23; Waterford and Kilkenny Six per Cent, 1½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7½; Dutch Rhenish, 8½; Eastern of France, 34½ ex div.; East Indian Five per Cent, 24½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 9½; Great Central of France, 12½; Great Luxembourg, 2½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 21½; Lyons and Geneva, 14½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 35½; Western of France, 23½.

Mining shares have been firm:—Copago, 22; Santiago de Cuba, 5½; United Mexican, 6½.

Friday Evening.

There has been a good business doing in Consols to-day, at a steady advance in the quotations. The Three per Cents have touched 91½; the Three per Cents Reduced, 89½; and the New Three per Cents, 90½. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are very firm, and dearer.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very moderate supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market this week coastwise and by land carriage, and the show of samples in to-day's market was limited. On the whole the demand ruled steady, at, in some instances, prices rather above those current on Monday—the advance being about 1s. per quarter—and a good clearance was effected. Upwards of 30,000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived this week. Fine qualities were firm, and quite as dear as last week. Inferior parcels met a dull inquiry. There was a better show of barley, yet the demand for most kinds was steady, at full quotations. Malt was in moderate supply and steady request, at full prices. We had a dull inquiry for oats, and inferior parcels had a downward tendency. Beans, peas, and flour were unaltered in value.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1960; barley, 3080; malt, 5040; oats, 1170; flour, 1730. Irish: oats, 4600. Foreign: wheat, 30,820; barley, 10,790; oats, 34,750; flour, 1130 sacks. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 70s. to 78s.; ditto, white, 77s. to 80s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 70s. to 77s.; rye, 40s. to 44s.; grinding barley, 30s. to 32s.; distilling, 30s. to 33s.; malting, 31s. to 35s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 66s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 64s. to 66s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 71s. to 73s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 26s. to 28s.; tick beans, 39s. to 44s.; grey peas, 37s. to 40s.; mangle, 40s. to 42s.; white, 40s. to 41s.; boilers, 42s. to 47s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 52s. to 56s.; Steadon and Yorkshire, 54s. to 57s. per 280 lbs.; American flour, 39s. to 45s. per barrel.

Seeds.—We have scarcely any change to notice in the value of any kind of seeds, and the business doing is very limited.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 74s. to 76s.; Baltic, crushing, 70s. to 72s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 62s. to 65s.; hempseed, 48s. to 56s. per quarter; coriander, 30s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; white, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 9s. to 11s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 43s. to 45s. per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, 112 to 113 10s.; ditto foreign, 111 10s. to 112 10s.; rape cakes, 10s. to 11s.; canary, 40s. to 50s. per quarter. Red clover seed, English, 53s. to 60s.; white, 55s. to 73s. per cwt. Broad.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; of household ditto, 8½d. to 9½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGES.—Wheat, 76s. 1d.; barley, 32s. 5d.; oats, 27s. 9d.; rye, 42s. 2d.; bean, 44s. 5d.; peas, 32s. 4d. The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 70s. 8d.; barley, 31s. 7d.; oats, 26s. 4d.; rye, 40s. 5d.; beans, 42s. 3d.; peas, 33s. 5d.

ENGLISH GRAIN SOLD LAST WEEK.—Wheat, 97,879; barley, 20,092; oats, 12,394; rye, 100; eans, 4201; peas, 426 quarters.

TEA.—We have rather more business doing in this article, and last week's prices are well supported. Common soured tea is selling at 8d. 10s. per lb.

SUGAR.—There has been rather an active market for nearly all kinds of raw sugar, at a further improvement in the quotations of 6d. per cwt. Crushed commands rather more money, and refined goods are 6d. dearer. Brown lumps, 47s. 6d.; grocery, 48s. to 53s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—The business doing in this market is by no means extensive, yet prices are fully supported. Good ord. native Ceylon is worth 47s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt.

ICE.—An extensive demand has sprung up for this article, the prices of which have an upward tendency. About 6000 bags Bengal have realised 14s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—Very limited supplies of new Irish butter have, as yet, come to hand, and the business doing is very moderate. English and foreign qualities move off slowly, on former terms. The bacon market is active, at an improvement in value of fully 1s. per cwt. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

TALLOW.—The imports being on a very limited scale, and the stocks large—upwards of 46,000 casks—our market is heavy, and prices are giving way. F.Y.C. on the spot, 31s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 10½d. per 8 lbs.

OLIVE.—Lined oil moves off freely, at 38s. per cwt. on the spot, and 38s. for delivery. Pale rape is worth 155 to 155 10s.; brown ditto, 152 10s. Turpentine is steady. Spirits, 34s. to 36s.; rough, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.

HAY AND STRAW.—Meadow hay, 22 15s. to 25 5s.; clover ditto, 23 3s. to 26 6s.; and straw, 11 5s. to 11 12s. per load.

POULTRY.—For the time of year the supplies are good, and the trade is inactive, at from 90s. to 150s. per ton.

COALS (Friday).—Hilda, 17s.; Northumberland, 16s. 9d.; Eden Main, 19s.; Lambton, 18s. 6d.; Russell's Hetton, 19s. 3d.; Stewart's, 20s.; South Hartlepool, 19s. 6d.; Carr's Merthyr, 22s. per ton.

TOYS (Friday).—There is an improved feeling in the demand for nearly all kinds of hops, and the demand for all breeds ruled heavy, at barely Monday's prices. The show of samples is very limited. This week's imports are 25 bales from Gurnsey, 20 from Rotterdam, 25 from New York, and 10 from Hambro'. Mid and East Kent pockets, 114 0s. to 120 0s.; Weald of Kent, 113 10s. to 115 10s.; Sussex, 110 0s. to 112 0s. per cwt.

SMITHFIELD (Friday).—The show of beasts in to-day's market was tolerably good, and the demand for all breeds ruled heavy, at barely Monday's prices. The extreme figure for Scots was 4s. 6d. per lb. Sheep—the supply of which was moderate—moved off steadily at full quotations. There was a fair sale for lambs, at fully previous rates. Prime small calves were scarce, and quite as dear as last week. Inferior veal met a dull inquiry. The pork trade was heavy. Milch cows sold slowly, at from 14 to 15 10s. each, including their small calf.

On the 1st, to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Scots, 8s., 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0s.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; lambs, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 10d.; suckling calves, 4s. 0d. and quarter old store pigs, 1s. to 2s. each. Total supply: beasts, 940; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 5000; calves, 300; pigs, 400. Foreign: beasts, 150; a heep, 200; calves, 210.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL (Friday).—The general demand was in a sluggish state, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 22.

STAFF.—Capt. J. Swinburn to be Assistant-Adjutant of a Depot Battalion.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 19.

Royal Artillery: Lieut. R. W. Haig to be Second Captain; Sergeant-Major T. Bishop to be Lieutenant.

Grande Medical Department: Acting Assist.-Surgeons E. Bubb and N. P. Batts to be Assistant-Surgeons.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

H. HOLLAND, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPT.

A. D. TOOVEY and J. WYATT, Aldermanbury, City, wholesale stationers.—HARRIETT TOWNSEND, Charles-street (not Chandos-street, as advertised in last Friday's Gazette), Westminster, poulterer.—H. THOMAS, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddler.—H. THOMPSON, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, tailor.—S. CLAY, Wakefield, Yorkshire, mill-owner.—T. SEPTIMUS, Prescott, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—D. HUGHES, Beld, Merioneth, draper.—R. HART, West Hartlepool, Durham, wine and spirit merchant.—A. and F. CHEDDLE, Stone, Staffordshire, drapers.

SCOTCH REQUESTIONS.

A. HEWITT, Glasgow, baker.—J. L. DRUMMOND, Chief, Captain of the 82nd Regiment of Foot.—G. GRANT, Banff, merchant.—A. PEDEN, Jun., Newmilns, Ayrshire.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 25TH.

5th Dragoon Guards: C. M. Balders to be Cornet.

2nd Dragoons: Lieut. W. T. Prentiss to be Captain; Cornet J. B. Dunbar to be Lieutenant.

4th Light Dragoons: Lieut. Hon. C. J. Keith to be Captain.

9th Brevet-Col. F. Charles Griffiths to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Piggott (appointed 12th May, 1855) is Francis, and not James, as previously stated.

1st Grenadier Guards: J. A. S. Nicolson to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut. and Capt. F. A. Cope to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Foot: A. B. Talloch, S. S. Connell, J. W. Fry, to be Ensigns.

3rd: Lieut. J. E. Cox to be Lieutenant; H. Percival, S. H. Heywood, L. E. Lewis, to be Ensigns.

11th: C. W. Browne to be Ensign.

13th: Quartermaster D. C. McNaughton to be Paymaster; Ensign T. Hoban to be Quartermaster.

15th: Ensign W. R. Tyler to be Lieutenant.

20th: D. Wimberley and J. W. Haynes to be Ensigns.

21st: J. Shaw to be Ensign.

27th: Ensigns G. S. White and C. E. Stewart to be Lieutenants.

28th: Assistant-Surgeon E. Moorhead to be Surgeon.

30th: T. M. Fitzpatrick to be Ensign.

33rd: Lieut. J. Thompson to be Paymaster.

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